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PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 16, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1444.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 13, 1844.

MR. WHITE.—This must necessarily be very short, for nothing has been done in either House to day, in the line of business.

In the *Senate*, the passage of some unimportant private bills tells the whole story of that House; and in the popular branch the whole time was consumed in the very interesting discussion of Mr. Cooper's resolutions. Gen Roumfort led off, in a well digested and lucidly arranged speech, in opposition to the doctrines and propositions contained in them. He was followed by Mr. Smith of Lancaster, a young lawyer in favor, who spoke nearly an hour with considerable force and ingenuity. The debate closed with the speech of Mr. Herr, a farmer from Lancaster county, who spoke one hour and five minutes, with singular force and ability. He treated the subject with great skillfulness and answered the objections of its opposers with great force. The subject will probably be resumed to-morrow. All the debaters must have a clip at it as it comes round.

The Governor signed the bill to day, authorizing N. B. Craig to borrow money, &c., on mongtage, and it has become a law.

In haste, Z.

☞The editor of the Advocate says he had no allusion to the Gazette in his remarks about a "special effort" to withdraw his patronage. He says if we had recollected some "interesting incidents" in his editorial course, "in relation to the city and its concerns," we "might have supposed he referred to another kind of prejudicial influence." We did not know that any "prejudicial influence" had been brought to bear against him, and as his correspondent referred to the Gazette, we naturally supposed he referred to it also in his remark about a "special effort" to withdraw his patronage. Our neighbor is mistaken in supposing that the "Gazette is making *special effort* to renew hostilities." We had no such intention.—We only spoke in self defence, and as our neighbor has explained, there the matter may rest.

THE AQUEDUCT.

We have had the pleasure of examining two plans for the rebuilding of the Aqueduct, drawn up by JOHN P. BAILEY, Esq. One is to rebuild of wood, similar to the present structure, which must necessarily be very heavy, liable to decay, and always attended with difficulties in its repair. The other is on the plan of a chain bridge. The structure would be of wood but very light, and would be suspended on iron chains and sustained in the usual manner of such structures by iron supporters. The great advantages of this plan over the entire wooden structure are, its superior lightness, simplicity and durability, and its susceptibility of repairs. Should any piece of wood decay it can be replaced without any supporters in the river, or any hindrance to the navigation; and it could thus be kept in good order as long as the stone work would last. The structure would have no roof, and would present a neat light and airy appearance, and be a positive ornament to the city. The expense of rebuilding the Aqueduct on this plan would not be greater than on the present. Mr. BAILEY thinks the whole cost would not exceed forty thousand dollars. The stone piers will have to be taken down some distance, and rebuilt, whatever plan is fallen upon, and will not cost any more for the chain plan, than for wooden arches.

We hope those having this important matter in charge, will examine into Mr. BAILEY's plan with care, before any permanent decision in relation to rebuilding. If such a structure as he speaks of, possessing the great advantages of constant usefulness and durability, can be put up for $40,000, the city will have got a fine bargain from the state. Mr. BAILEY brings the most undoubted testimonials of ability and acquaintance with civil engineering. He was in the employ of the United States, as Assistant Engineer for three years, and resigned to take employment in the public improvements of this state, where he spent six years, and he was the Chief Engineer on some of the Rail Roads of this state that now pay the greatest dividends. We call the attention of our citizens to this matter, because every person interested in the city has an interest in the proper reconstruction of the Aqueduct.

The Western Penitentiary.

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, for the year 1843," together with the reports of the Warden, Physician and Moral Instructor.

From these documents we learn that the Institution is in a very prosperous condition, and that the system is working out all the benefits to society anticipated by its most sanguine friends. From the Warden's report we learn that on the first day of January, 1843, there were imprisoned in the Institution, 163 persons; 159 males, and 4 females. There have been 70 received within the year, and 85 discharged; 63 by expiration of sentence, 16 by pardon, and 6 by death; leaving in confinement on the first of January, 1844, one hundred and forty-eight—143 males and 5 females. The whole number of prisoners received from the opening of the Penitentiary, July 31st, 1826, to the 1st day of January, 1844, is nine hundred and eighty five; of these eight hundred and six were white males, one hundred and forty colored males, seventeen white females and twenty-two colored females. It is gratifying to observe that there is a decline in the number of inmates, giving evidence, we trust, of an improving state of society.

But the report of the Moral Instructor has given us most pleasure; because it is his peculiar province to note the facts which indicate true and lasting improvement. We have room this morning to note only one or two items in his interesting report. First in regard to *temperance*. He classifies the convicts into *temperate, moderate drinkers*, and *intemperate*, and then remarks:

"That the TEMPERANCE REFORMATION has accomplished much, very much, for the individual and general good of thousands, is cheerfully conceded, yet, it seems, the *victims* of our *criminal code* are notwithstanding principally drawn from that portion of community upon whose character and habits the salutary influence of this reformation have not been so happily exerted. And it will be apparent to all discerning minds, that this Heaven-favored cause, will be *crowned* with its ultimate, and most glorious triumphs, when intemperance shall cease to *thrust* her victims within the walls of our prisons."

We must defer some remarks we intend to offer on the salaries allowed to the officers of this institution to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1844.

In *Senate*, the bill from the House to refund Gen. Jackson's fine came up, and an amendment, stating that the payment of the fine should not be construed into a censure upon Judge Hall was voted down, yeas 18, nays 26. The bill was then passed over. In the course of the day a bill establishing an Insane Asylum in the District, and for the payment of dues at Baltimore for providing for the insane of the District, was passed.

Mr. M'DUFFIE's Bill then came up, and Mr. Huntingdon concluded a strong argument in favor of the tariff, and especially in relation to its fostering effect upon agriculture, by providing a home market.

The *House*, spent the day in a very spirited debate on the rights of the general ticket members. The vote was not taken at last dates.

Sale of the Public Works.

The following extract from the speech of Mr. COOPER, of Adams county, in the House of Representatives of Peansylvania, in defence of his resolutions, will be read with interest. Our readers will recollect his resolutions propose the selling of the Public Works, and the division of the receipts of the Lands among the States. We extract the part of his speech in relation to the first part of his resolutions, the sale of the Public Works:

The first debateable resolution is that which proposes a sale of the Public Works of the Commonwealth, including her canals, railroads and stocks. It was in the construction of these works that the debt was created which has become so burthensome to the people; and so far the revenue derived from them has not been sufficient to pay the repairs necessary to be made, and the salaries of the officers and agents employed in their management. By a report of the Auditor General, made a year or so ago, it appears that the whole cost of the finished lines was $20,835,500 71. The total amount of expenditures has been $7,843,641 80—while the receipts have been but $7,587,239 14, being an excess of expenditures over receipts, of $256,401 66. But this is not all. This portion of the public works—the only portion at all productive—has cost the State upwards of $1,050,000 a year, in payment of interest. How long can things progress in this way, until the State will be involved in hopeless, irretrievable bankruptcy? No one needs to be admonished, that if we persist in the course which we are now pursuing—annually compounding the interest upon our immense debt—that bankruptcy must speedily overtake us. We must stop short here, now, if we would avoid disgrace and ruin.

But a further examination into the condition of the public works, will not present them in any more favorable light. It will, at least, furnish no argument why the State should retain them in her own hands. The finished lines, as I have stated, cost $20,835,500 71.—These have been kept up at a yearly expense to the State, (including the interest upon their cost,) of upwards of $1,050,000. The unfinished lines have cost $2,765,301 47, the annual interest upon which is little short of $500,000. There is, besides, a debt of over $10,000,000, contracted in loans, to pay interest, &c. for which the State has to pay annually an interest of upwards of $540,000.

Here we have a brief view of the financial condition of the State. Let us for a moment examine the capacity of the public works to produce revenue, managed as they are at present, and as they will continue to be, as long as they are superintended by State officers and agents. The State Treasurer estimates the receipts of the next year from the public works, including motive power, at $1,100,000; and the expenditures for salaries of officers and repairs, at $547,000, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures, of $553,000. In this estimate, there is allowed for repairs of canals and railroads, but $200,000: a sum, in my judgment, far too small. But suppose it is sufficient: still there will be required beyond this $553,000, the further sum of $1,500,000, to pay the balance of interest which will fall due in the current year upon the whole sum paid for the construction of the public works.—Shall we continue to retain them at such an annual cost, or shall we sell them.

Mr. Speaker, said Mr C, I do not desire to depreciate the value of these works. In the hands of individuals, managed with economy, they would no doubt soon become a source of profit: but while they are the property of the State, controlled by officers interested only in promoting their own advantage, they will continue to be a charge upon the treasury, and a burthen upon the people.

It has been said that the sale of the public impovements would be injurious to the internal trade of the country. Why should it be so? In the hands of companies, or private individuals, would not these improvements continue to be the great highways of commerce—affording the same facilities for transposition which they now do? It is a fact well established by the history of similar improvements in this and other countries, that those which have been controlled by private enterprise have been most efficient, and have afforded the greatest and cheapest facilities to the public. The charges for travel and transportation have been lower, and despatch greater. Look at the canals and railroads of Great Britain. They furnish the proof. Any gentleman who will take the trouble to examine, will find that improvements of this kind in England, designed and conducted by individuals or companies, have best subserved the interests of commerce, and at the same time yielded the greatest amount of profit to the proprietors.

When the Duke of Bridgewater constructed his celebrated canal, the cost of its transportation by land, between the points of its location, was forty shillings per ton. On its completion, the cost of transportation was twelve shillings, and in a little while it was reduced to SIX. Subsequently, it became still lower. Many of the British works, in the hands of companies, have become immensely productive, yielding in numerous instances thirty per cent., and in that of the Loughborough canal, if I recollect right, over one hundred. The stock in this canal, which originally sold at £100 sterling per share, now sells for upwards of £1800. And yet the prices of transportation have never been exhorbitant. There is, then, no danger that the sale of the public works will prove detrimental to commerce, by diminishing existing facilities, or by imposing additional burthens upon it.

It has been urged elsewhere, that the sale of the public works will prove destructive to the noblest monuments of the enterprise and glory of the Commonwealth. But it is not so. They will be rendered only the more enduring by the care which individual thrift will cause to be bestowed on them. There is no danger that they will be blotted from the chart of the State, or that they will fail to testify, to after times, of our industry, our enterprize and our civilization. But if these works are to be retained by the State, at the expense of the violation of her faith, pledged to her creditors, better that they should be blotted out forever; for they will remain but as monuments of her ignominy and shame.

Mr Speaker it is a glorious purpose to which, I hope, this Legislature is about to devote these works—to the satisfaction of the claims of the creditors of the State. It is every way proper so to devote them. It was to construct these works that the debt was created. Why not sell them to pay it? The people desire it. Why should they not be gratified? From the best information I have been able to collect, I am satisfied that they can be sold at a price which will free us from more than half our debt. Many suppose that they will sell for $25,000,000; and from the competition that was manifested when the Delaware Division was offered for sale, it is apparent enough that there is money seeking investment in this direction.

But the resolutions of the gentleman from Allegheny, (Mr. Brackenridge) assert, that the proposition to sell the public works for the payment of the State debt, evinces a disposition not to pay at all. This is a paradox, which I hope the gentleman will resolve for us. If I owe a debt and have property which my creditor cannot reach by process of law except by my consent, would it evince a disposition on my part to defraud him, if I were to agree that the property should be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of his claim? Or, if I had a fund in the hands of a Trustee, which could only be made applicable to the payment of my debts by my own voluntary act, would the assignment of it for the benefit of my creditors be indicative of an intention not to pay them?

This is what the resolutions under consideration propose to do. We have a great property in canals and railroads, which the public creditor cannot sell, but which we agree shall be sold for the purpose of paying him what is due to him. Besides this, we have a vast property in lands, in the possession of a trustee, likewise beyond the reach of our creditors. The proceeds arising from the annual sales of these lands, we propose to assign to our creditors to be applied to the payment of their claims. We propose to do more than this—to ask our trustee to pay off our creditors at once, and indemnify himself out of our property which he has in his hands. But this according to the gentleman from Allegheny, evinces a disposition not to pay our debts at all. I shall expect him to unriddle this riddle.

It is alleged that the sale of the public improvements will check enterprizes of this sort, at a time when the agricultural and commercial wealth of the country, and her products of every kind are multiplying more rapidly than ever, and requiring additional facilties to enable them to find a market. This is a mistake. The disembarrassment of the State, and the consequent relief of the people, will quicken the impulse, now almost dead, which enterprizes of this kind received years ago, when the country was prosperous. The people being relieved and confidence restored, money will again seek investment in such objects. Lines of communication by canals and railroads, will be formed from one extremity of a State to another, and there connecting with similar works in the State adjoining will finally stretch across the whole continent and unite all its parts in the bonds of interest.

And when this great chain of improvements, watched over and guarded by the vigilance of private enterprise, shall be complete, what has the world ever seen like it? The Appian and Flaminian Ways of Rome, are nobler testimonials of what she was in the days of her splendor, and power, than all the victories of her Scipios and her Cæsars. But what were these Ways in comparison with the great thoroughfare of commerce which will unite the Atlantic coast with the great Valley of the Mississippi, and through which a mighty continent will pour the surplus of its industry into the lap of the cities of the seaboard, and receive in return the productions of another hemisphere, to supply the necessaries, the comforts or luxuries of a boundless population?

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.—H. B. M. Sloop-of-war Vestal, of 26 guns, Capt. Charles Talbot, from Portsmouth, 16th Jan., arrived at New York on Monday evening, having on board the Right Hon. RICHARD PACKENHAM, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria.

Mr. CLAY arrived at Natchez, Mississippi, on the 29th ult., from New Orleans. He received the visits of a large number of his friends and admirers at the Mansion House the day following. The Courier says—

Mr Clay will remain in our city and vicinity only a day or two, the cause of his visit being private business entirely, during which time he will receive many hearty grasps of the hand from numbers whose warmth of friendship it would be difficult to excel.

LEBANON COUNTY.

A letter from Jonestown, Lebanon county, requests us to state, says the Harrisburgh Telegraph, that at a "spirited Clay meeting" held in that place on Monday evening last, the 12th inst., the following resolution, among others was passed:

"*Resolved*, That in GENERAL JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland county, we behold the HERO OF MISSISSINEWA—the compatriot in arms of GEN. HARRISON—the distinguished CAPTAIN IN THE LAST WAR, who *offered his Life and Fortune at the altar of his County's good;* at one time MORTGAGING HIS PROPERTY, (the United States credit being too low) to furnish means to equip the soldiers under his command to meet the enemy—at another, FIGHTING THE BATTLES OF FREEDOM, against the British and savages on the Northwestern frontier—and that he deserves the thanks, not only of the Party, but of the Nation. We therefore recommend GENERAL JOSEPH MARKLE to the Democractic Whig State Convention, as the *most suitable*, as he is decidedly the *most* popular, man as the Whig candidate for Governor—believing that he can carry the State of Pennsylvania against any competitor, by a triumphant majority."

Destructive Fire in Erie.

We are indebted to the politeness of the agent at the Erie stage office for the following particulars of a destructive fire in Erie Pa.

STAGE OFFICE, }
ERIE, Feb'y 14, 1844. }

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Vincent & Hurod's estensive Iron establishment took fire from the blast furnace, and in less than two hours (the wind blowing strong at the time) all the buildings and the contents were destroyed. Loss estimated at $20,000; no Insurance.

SIERRA LEONE.—By the British brig Wasp, 50 days from Sierra Leone, the N. Y. Tribune learns that three weeks previous to her sailing H. B. M. brig of War Rapid, had captured a Brazilian Slaver, having on board 250 slaves. The slaves were immediately freed, the vessel condemned, the British Government allowing each of the crew but a shilling per day to subsist on.

PITTSBURGH... FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NUMBER XXXIX.

HARRISBURGH, Feb'y 14, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—Another day has gone, to be numbered among by-gone times, and has left but little behind it here to render it memorable. Nothing has been done in the *Senate* except the passing of a few unimportant private bills,—and the employment of the *House* has been hardly any better. Sufficient has hardly been done in the last three days, from among which you can pick up enough matter to form the subject of a communication. Your readers, if they are disappointed in my letters, from not receiving information *enough*, must lay the blame on those whose proceedings 1 chronicle—if *they* do not make the news, I cannot communicate it.

A large portion of the session of the house was consumed in discussing a bill appropriating $60,000 for the repairs of the public works, preparatory to the opening of the spring navigation. Mr. Speaker Snowden moved to amend it, by a provision that $5000, of the $6,000, asked, should be set apart and used for improving the descending navigation of the Franklin line of the Erie extension. This proposition gave rise to a lengthy debate, in which every thing was said and done that properly belonged to the subject, and a great deal more, when the amendment was voted down by a vote of 50 to 38 Mr. Edson, of Warren, then offered an amendment, that no further sum be appropriated for the repair of the public works, and that the committee of ways and means be directed to report a bill for their sale, as soon as practicable. This called up all the debaters, and, after a great deal of Talleyrandish tact and manœuvering Mr. Farrell called the previous question, which was sustained, and on the main question being put, (Edson's amendment being lost) the bill carried by a vote of 54 to 34.

Mr. Cooper's resolutions came up in order, and the 2d resolution being under consideration on second reading, Mr. Cummins, of Fayette, moved to amend it, by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting an epistle, a document of his own framing, which not only embraced about three sheets of foolscap, but also every subject connected with money getting, money spending and money lending, except patent pills and quack legislators, which he in vain tried to beat into the noddles of the House. But not being able to understand it himself, he had no right to insist that others should. So to keep him out of a dilemma, Mr. Ireland offered an explanatory amendment in these words, "know all men by these presents, that I, the State of Pennsylvania, do make my last will and testament, in the manner following, that is to say," to be appended to the head of the epistle. This, the gentleman from Fayette thought, made darkness more visible: so, out of courtesy to the House, he agreed that they might go on with the discussion for the present, and he would get his epistle printed so that he could understand it, and at a proper time he would present it to the consideration of the House, accompanied with statistical tables and a speech. Upon this Mr. Ireland withdrew his amendment, and the discussion on the resolutions was resumed by Mr. Brady, who addressed the House in support of them, in an able manner till the hour of adjournment. I have thus given you an account of *all* the business that has been done in the House this day.

Out doors, the Governor making business is in great favor. Several extensive manufactories of public opinion are already in operation in which the Shunk and Muhlenberg materials are in brisk demand, prices ranging from fair to high, according to quality. It is believed here, that "Old Shunk," (as he is called,) will give the Mule a hard chase over the course: but some say that the old hero of Mississinewa will knock them all into a cocked hat next fall

Z.

Salaries of the Officers of the Western Penitentiary.

In accordance with our promise yesterday, we now proceed to make some remarks in relation to the salaries of the Warden, Keepers, and other employees of the Western Penitentiary. Our readers will recollect that the salaries of these officers were cut down to a great extent by the famous Reform Bill of the last session of the Legislature; but few, we think, have ever considered the oppressive extent to which that measure was carried in this case.—For instance—the salary of the Warden was reduced one third, from $1500 to $1000; the two head Keepers' salaries from $700 to $550; the three Assistant Keepers' from $600 to $400; the Engineer's from $700 to $550; the Physician's from $600 to $500; and the Moral Instructor's from $700 to $425.

Far be it from us to object to thorough and searching reform. We wish to see it carried out until not a cent is improperly and unnecessarily expended. But there is a difference between a rigid economy, and parsimony.—More will be lost to the state by the employment of improper persons to perform her labor, owing to parsimonious salaries, than by affording an *adequate* reward to her public servants. That the Reform Bill cut the salaries of the officers of the Western Penitentiary down too low, and that the interests of the state will probably suffer by it in the end, we think can be made to appear.

First, let us look at the salary of the Warden. Some may think a salary of $1000 a year a liberal one; and so it would be in some situations and circumstances. But it must be recollected that a person properly qualified for such an office must possess acquirements and abilities which will command a far greater compensation in almost any other walk in life. To a person moving in the sphere of society that one qualified for such an office will be likely to fill, the salary given to the Warden of the Western Penitentiary will hardly meet his annual expenses, leaving him no fruit of his labor and abilities expended in the service of the State in the prime of his life. Then, again, his situation is one of the veriest slavery. He is not permitted to be absent from the prison, *one night* during the entire period of his official service. He cannot take a jaunt from home during the heats of summer, or the festivities of winter, for either pleasure or business. The parallel of such close confinement will scarcely be found in any office in the land. And yet his salary is not superior to that of many of the clerks in our counting houses.

Secondly, we notice the acquirements and duties of the Keepers. Men of intelligence, of character, of business habits, and good mechanics in their several employments, must be had to fill these offices; such men as we find presiding over extensive manufactories, and capable of managing them to advantage. These men are literally confined to their posts of labor both day and night, with the exception of the brief period allowed them for their meals and repose. There being but one set, of 6 persons, two of them are always in attendance, at all hours, Sabbaths not excepted, until the night watch relieves one, and the other takes his couch in the prison, and thus has to share the perils of the sentinel until the return of day. Not only so, but they have to perform the most menial offices. Every thing has to be taken to the prisoners in the cells, and to be brought away. They have to instruct the stupid, the ignorant, and the refractory in the different trades they superintend; take work to them and take it away again; see that they do not spoil or destroy the materials put into their hands, &c., &c. And they have to do all this, for the sum of from $400 to $550 per annum.

Thirdly, we might here notice the clerk who has to be a faithful and competent officer, and to be in the office from seven in the morning until late in the evening; and the watchman, who watches more hours than any watch man in either city, and risks his life for the paltry sum of one dollar per day, but we will hasten on to notice, lastly,

The duties and compensation of the Moral Instructor. This person must be a regular Minister of the Gospel, who has devoted his time and talents to the great work of instructing and blessing mankind. His duties in the prison preclude his exercising a pastoral charge over any congregation, and deriving any compensation in that way; and he is cut off from all those perquisites of marriage fees, presents, &c, which form a part of the regular pastor's remuneration. He has to hold public service in the prison on the Sabbath, and to spend several hours in each day in visiting the prisoners from cell to cell, discharging the duties of the spiritual adviser and instructor, and of the patient schoolmaster. The gentleman who now fills this situation, is admirably qualified for the office, both from his qualifications, his benevolence of heart, and patient industry. His knowledge of the German language has enabled him to administer consolation and instruction to some who would otherwise have been destitute of any moral culture; and long experence has peculiarly fitted him for his irksome, though to a benevolent heart, not altogether unpleasant task. We regret to learn that he fears he will be compelled to relinquish this situation, being utterly unable to support his family on the pittance of $425 which the Solons of our state seem to think sufficient for the wants of a minister of Christ.

We may remark, in reference to all these salaries, that what would be a comfortable salary in a country place, becomes a very different matter in a city, where rents and living are generally high, and where there are constant demands on the purse. It should also, be recollected that these officers can follow no other business, and have no opportunity of advancing their fortunes in any other way.

We throw out these hints for the reflection of the Legislature, and as a matter of no more than strict justice to the officers concerned. It is the interest of the people and the state, that the Institution should be properly conducted, and that the services of competent men should be commanded, which cannot be done, should business generally revive, under the present salaries. We hope the Legislature, then, in making their appropriations for the coming year, will take into view the interest of the state in this matter—for that it will be the interest of the state in the long run, to give adequate salaries, cannot be doubted

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1844.

In *Senate*, the bill from the House to pay Gen. Jackson's fine was taken up and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Artherton, Atchison, Benton, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Barrow, Colquitt, Fairfield, Francis, Foster, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Henderson, Jarnegin, King, McDuffie, Mangum, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury and Wight—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Merrick, Miller, Phelps, Pearce, Porter, Simmons hnd Woodbridge—16.

The *House* was the scene of great excitement, and some severe sparing between members during the day. The question of the right to seats of the members from the four States electing by General Ticket, was before the House. The Journal of the day before was read, including an amendment offered by Mr. Droomgoole, of Va, declaring that the members elected by the District System from twenty two States were duly elected, and also those elected by General Ticket from the four States of New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi and Missouri.

After some debate, and some explanations, and much violent denunciation, the yeas and nays were called and ordered on the main question.

In answer to several questions, the Speaker said that the main question would be upon the Resolutions offered by the gentleman from Va. (Mr. Dromgoole.) The question before the House now was, Shall the main question be *now* put.

The vote was then taken upon the main question, which was ordered to be now put by a vote of 128 to 64.

The main question having been ordered, the House by yeas and nays next decided to adopt Mr. Dromgoole's resolutions as a substitute for those of the Committee—the vote was 127 to 57.

A division of the question was then called upon the first Resolution by yeas and nays, and the members from the 22 States who had elected members by Districts were declared to be duly elected by a vote of 128 to 2. The Whig members (except Mr J. R Ingersoll, who voted in the negative,) declined to respond to their names upon this Resolution, R. D Davis (Democrat) voted with Mr. Ingersoll in the negative.

The second resolution as to the rights of the members from the four States, then came up for decision.

The House by a vote of 128 to 63 declared Edmund Burke, of N. Hampshire entitled to his seat.

The House, by yeas and nays, then decided that John R Redding was entitled to his seat by a vote of 120 to 66.

Here I am compelled to close. The yeas and nays are to be called nineteen times yet.

The amount of property bequeathed to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, by the late Senator PORTER, of Louisiana, is stated in the Lexington (Ky) Enquirer, at $50,000 or $60,000.

From the Washington Whig Standard.

[We clip the following amusing story from the New Orleans Picayune. A friend of ours vouches for the substantial fidelity of the facts and style, with the anecdote as related twenty times by our patriotic public gardener in the presence of our witness. Such as are incredulous we would refer to Mr. Maher himself We cannot approve in toto, however, of this system of retailing to the public eye the substance of private conversations; but as the story is out, we can do no better than endorse it, assured of its being the truth.]

GENERAL JACKSON'S BUST:

A HOUSEHOLD GOD.

Jemmy Maher, as fine a "son of the sod" as ever left the Emerald Isle, is the public gardener in the City of Washington, D C; and to use his wife's expressive phrase, "a most *illegent gardener* he is," though I doubt much if the sun ever shown on an *uglier Christian* Now Jemmy, besides being an "illegant gardener intirely," is a very original genius, and would not give the snap of his finger for any one he did not think loyal to General Jackson to the very backbone. "And sure," as Mrs. Maher says, "it's small blame to him for that same, "seeing that the General was an Irish gassoon himself, barrin that he was born one day when his mother was out, that is, out at say, the Lord betune us an' all harm. But settin aside all that, was'nt it the General first took Jemmy Maher by the hand and put him in a public sitivation where he could show his jainyes to the whole varsal world."

In short, not only Jemmy Maher and his wife, but every living thing in their house, from the purring cat on the hearth, to the cricket behind the hob, raise anthems morning noon, and night in praise of General Jackson. Now, the way in which they contrived to make him their principal household god deserves to be recorded. I say *principal*, for he is not by a long shot their *only* household god, Robt. Emmet, General Washington Doctor McNevin, and Francis S Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," occupying undisturbed their several and respective niches. But how the bust of General Jackson came to be placed at the head of Jemmy's household gods was this: One fine evening in the month of May last, Jemmy was trimming up his rose bushes in the flower plats on the north side of the White House, close up by the kitchen windows, when taking a side glance through a pane of glass, he thought he saw some relic of poor fallen humanity lying on the kitchen floor, squalid and naked, in a most pitiable and forlorn condition. The springs of philanthropy in poor Jemmy's bosom were touched, or his curiosity excited, no matter which, but let him tell the rest of the story himself:

"I whip out my pocket handkercher," says Jemmy, as he goes over the particulars for the ninety-ninth time, "and rubbing the dust off the glass, looks in, and what does I see, och mille, murdther! but my poor darlin General Jackson lying on the broad of his back; and sorra skreed on the face of the living airth to cover him; but there he lay, and his face as dirty as a sweep's, and a lither of kittens tucked unther his chin. 'Oh, blur an ouns, Gineral,' says I, 'is it yourself that's in it intirely,' says I, 'the tears coming into my eyes an' the Kilkenny blood swellin' my veins that I thought they'd burst; 'is it yourself that's in such a pickle as this an I not know it,' says I, 'the curse of Cromwell on thim that sarved you the dirty thrick!' Wid that I dashed in the pane ov glass wid my fist an' the Queen of heaven bethuxt meself an' all harm!—when I looked in his face if I didn't think he was intraytin' me to rescue him out of his dungin. Well, sir, what dye think, but, as luck would have it, the noise of the breakin' windee, av coorse, brought the house steward to the spot: an' sure it's nothin' but a Virginny nagir, he is, that same steward.

'Wha's the matter, massa Mere,' says he, for you see he could niver get round the raal sound of the Maghar. 'Matther!' says I; 'isn't it matther enough to make an American citizens'—let alone an Irishman's—hair stand up like pitchforks on his head, says I, to see the haro of New Orleans,' says I 'stretched on the brond of his back,' says I, 'nursin' a clutch of starved kittens,' says I, 'an' his face not washed for a twelvemonth,' says I, 'an' its threatment I didn't expect he'd resaive from Mr Tyler,' says I, 'an' I'm sure an' sartin he knows nothing' ov it,' says I. 'Wal, massa Mere,' says the nagir, 'dere's no use of bein' in a passion, says he, 'but massa Tyler knows all 'bout it, for sence dis immage warn't fit for de parlor, de East room, de hall, or any of de bed rooms, he says to me, 'says he—take him down stairs and hide him away in de cellar.' 'Now, massa Mere, dis nigga didn't do so bad as dat, for he put him under de kitchen winder where him hab plenty ob light and de cat to keep him company.' 'Blur an' ouns!' says I, rappin' out a great big oath, 'what's this I hear? Is it the impidence you have, you lump of soot,' says I, 'to tell me all this to my face, let alone in the presence of the great man himself, that whipped the flower of the British army,' says I.

Wal, but, massa Mere, says he, 'tis only an IMMAGE," says he. 'Git out ov my sight, *you* IMMAGE of the divil,' says I, for my Kilkenny blood was up, I tell you, an' it wouldn't take three words more to make me jump through the winder right on top of the nagir. 'Wal, massa Mere,' says he, 'if you tink so bad ob him, can't you take him and put him where you tink he'll be better taken care ob? 'Run you divil, says I, 'an' ax the President if I may take charge of General Jackson.' 'There's no occasion, massa Mere,' says he, '*you* may take *him*, an' welcome, an' *I'll* take the *responsibility*.' 'Never say it twice, my jewel,' says I; 'so raise the sash and hand him out to me.' Wid that the nagir ris the sash, an' puttin' the broomstick under it, lifted up the Gineral in his arms and handed him out to me, livin' the kittens, the crathers, in a dissolute condition. I just took the Gineral like a baby on my left arm, and wid my right hand spread my pocket handkercher over his head and shoulders, an' carried him carefully home to my own house.

When I come to the door I says nothin' but bolts straight up the stairs, but the wife gettin' a glimpse of me from a side door, an' seein' somethin' like a body in my arms, she cries out to me as quick as the crack of a rifle, 'Jemmy Magher,' says she, 'what the devil's that you have in your arms?' 'Whisht, woman,' says I to her, quite solemn, 'it's little you know who it is you give the word *divil* to.' 'Wid that, I motioned her to folly me up stairs, which she did, and when we came into the drawin' room, I claps my bowld Gineral down the pianyia, wid the handkercher over his faytchures yit—och, the devil a word lie I'm tellin' you. 'Now,' says I, Mistress Magher,'' takin' her a bit off, in front, 'I want to see if you know who this is.' So wid that I jerked off the handkercher, and says she, 'Och that I metn't sin, Jemmy Magher, says she, 'but I believe its Gineral Jackson that's in it,' says she, 'if the face was only washed.' 'Whisht, now,' says I, 'women; isn't that the very thing I'm going to be afther doin', if you'll only send out for a pound of soap, and get me up a tub of hot water and a clane towel.'

So the crather went off in as great a humor as ever she was in her life, an' sent me up the materials; an' faith an' sowl it took we two good hours—bad luck to the lie I tell you!—before I got him clane enough to take a polish. When I had him, as I thought, purty dacent an' fit to be looked at, I called the ould woman up again, and says I—'how do you like him now?' 'Like him!' says she; 'why then, in troth, Jimmy Magher,' says she, 'there's not a drop of blood in his veins that I don't regard as much as I do my own heart's blood,' says she; 'an' I can tell you' says she, 'it isn't that sort of washin',' says she, 'will satisfy me. I must take a scrub at him myself,' says she. 'Look here,' says she, pointin' to the roots of his hair, an' up his nostrils, an' into his ears, where the bugs had made nests time immemorial.

Wid that she goes down for a fresh tub of water an' a beautiful new diaper towel, an' she goes to work herself upon the Gineral with an illegant new shoe-brush, an' she scrubs an' she rubs every nook an' cranny in his carcase, until she had it like a piece of spick-an'-span new marvel—aye, bran now out of the stone-cutter's shop. When she had finished, she set him up on the side table, where you now see him: an' sure he's an ornament to any room in the land, from the highest to the lowest: for, bad luck to such a President as yourself, Gineral Jackson, (bowing to the bust) ever they'll have in the Presidential Chair again, if they were to live to the age of Methusalum, an' I don't care who hears me say the word."

So this was the way that General Jackson's bust came to be the chief household god at the Globe Inn, in the city of Washington, kept by Jemmy Magher, the gardener of the public grounds.

THE BANKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

W. F. Packer, Auditor General of this State, has transmitted a "Tabular Statement of the condition of the various Banks of the State," an abstract of which we give below. The returns were made from Oct. 1st to Dec. 30th, 1843.

	Notes, &c., in circulation	Due Depositers	Bills & Notes discounted	Specie & U. S. treasury notes
Bank of Penn'a.	$206085	$387154	$762258	$228389
Philadelphia	628838	1306794	1580068	803183
Commercial	338769	903010	1350146	627665
Southwark	1870?0	383380	267913	338551
North America	579740	1739592	1706595	1155564
North'n Liberties	192537	710597	411363	311706
Penn Township	98455	177159	296474	93739
Mechanics'	263002	515501	724161	338023
Manuf. & Mech's.	44535	86423	139090	35236
Western	257600	632335	855589	271256
Movamensing	14090	29821	163390	19344
Kensington	100952	226139	283379	151391
Ex. Bk. Pittsb'rgh.	90355	288359	837985	264092
Bank of Pittsb'rgh.	186410	573570	940737	512827
Merch's & Man'f.	66530	179539	376276	117830
Germantown	35776	69186	110827	22153
Bucks County	37034	31351	97812	14318
Montgomery Co.	91554	73499	251043	50910
Delaware Co.	60396	106025	78146	50231
Chester County.	154333	139621	232097	87828
LancasterCounty.	120685	24636	147163	45560
Lancaster Bank.	253269	193533	264510	80183
Farm's Bk. Lan'r.	82747	27241	293311	15953
Farm's, Reading.	104291	55233	273917	43897
York Bank	176490	107256	387647	60710
Col'bia B.& B.Co.	33260	17531	89326	5921
Middletown	44740	49032	106340	31404
Harrisburgh Bank.	234534	67878	305698	62498
Carlisle Bank.	51117	35130	147695	37572
Easton Bank.	202785	96595	328196	73468
Lebanon Bank.	59460	12672	98381	31922
Doylestown Bank.	51025	43266	100055	38813
Gettysburg Bank.	158790	21413	153819	59 76
Miners' Bank.	134650	35238	165638	21818
Chambersb'g Bk.	69701	38136	155874	41349
Erie Bank.	37545	9935	130508	8141
Farm's & Drov'rs.	47450	41346	90270	9320
Honesdale Bank.	26770	9239	101216	6429
Wyoming Bank.	67075	16397	117408	7333
Monongahela B'k.	86204	54274	92401	78315
Susquehanna Co.	36499	3819	129198	1334
Franklin Bank.	103635	32940	175754	41266
Northumberland	38266	42943	131813	20522
Lewistown Bank.	74559	71236	307366	28761
Harrisb'g Savings.		81352	77630	1839
Hanover Savings.		41261	72112	9258
Lancast'r Savings.		47311	34791	9344
Farm's Dep. Bank.		74

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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"	" Three months,	3 00
"	" Six "	6 00
"	" Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	$6 00
" " " Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 20, 1844

☞ NOTICE TO DEBTORS.—It is highly important that the accounts of CRAIG & GRANT, D.N. WHITE & CO., and WHITE & GRANT, should be settled without delay, as the former partners wish to realize their means to apply in other business. Some of these accounts have been standing for several years, and we hope all indebted for subscriptions or advertising will settle their accounts as soon as possible. Jan. 29, 1844.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazttee.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XLII.

HARRISBURGH, Feb'y 17th, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The business in the *House*. has been entirely of an unimportant character, excepting the debates on Cooper's resolutions, which have been continued to day, with great zeal and force, by Mr. Brady in support, and Mr. McFadden of Washington in opposition. Mr. McFadden occupied more than two hours in the delivery of his speech, and Mr. Brady nearly one hour. The discussion will have to be continued as long as the House will hear. At the close of Mr. McFadden's speech, Mr. Dunlap of Erie signified his disposition to address the House, but the hour of adjournment having nearly arrived, he postponed his remarks till Monday, when he will have the floor. The bill making an appropriation of $60,000 for the repairs of the public works against the opening of the spring navigation, was called up and referred to the committee on inland navigation. It had been received from the Senate with important amendments, what the object of the reference was, or is, I cannot explain. It will probably be again reported on Monday. Mr. Trego from committee on education reported a bill to revive Haddington College, in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Ambrose read in place a bill supplemental to the act relating to the time for which judgments shall be a lien on real Estate. This is all the business of the House, with the exception of the passage of a few strictly local bills.

The *Senate* have been employed in the disposition of private bills principally; no important measure has passed that body. The lecture of Mr. McKinney last evening was a rich treat, to those interested in the history and future prospects of the American savage. This evening he lectures for the last time, and he gave us to understand that he would submit a project of his this evening, in which he will demonstrate, that the 300,000 now remaining can be kept from destruction, reclaimed from their savage state, and made intellectually and morally our equals, without one cent of expense to the States. He was listened to with great attention last evening, and did not disappoint the high expectations that had been formed respecting him and his subject.

The Johnson meeting of the *unpurchaseable* democracy, (as Mr. Van Buren in his late letter calls them,) came off last evening, as advertised in the bills. I don't prentend to say that any who attended that meeting were purchaseable, but I do say, there were a great many there who are not worth purchasing. Red Jacket must take the go-by, and Henry Clay and Little Van must be left alone to walk the course in their glory. Gov. Shunk, Gov. Muhlenburg, Gov. Banks, Gov. Markle, and Gov. Irwin, will have a scratch among themselves for the right to administer the veto power, with which I shall not interfere till I ascertain more about it. Z.

CONVENTION TO NOMINATE A CONGRESSMAN.—In order to secure harmony and unanimity of action, in the approaching Congressional election, we would suggest the propriety of having a Convention convened by the united call of the Chairmen of the Union party and of the late Antimasonic Convention. These officers represent the whole of the Antimasons and Whigs of the county, and a convention got up under their auspices would cement the Union completely. The convertion when met, representing the whole party in all its branches, could make all necessary arrangements for the future action of the party. We throw out these hints for the reflection of our friends, and of the Convention to meet to-morrow, which might pass a resolution advising such a course.

CLAY, DENNY, AND MARKLE.

The Harrisburgh Telegraph publishes the proceedings of a new Clay Club which has been formed in Dauphin county. Among the proceedings we find the following resolutions:

Resolved, That HARMAR DENNY is our first choice for the Vice Presidency: and that we will use our utmost endeavors to secure his nomination for that office.

Resolved, that General JOSEPH MARKLE of Westmoreland is our first choice for Governor, and in his nomination we would rejoice, for victory would then be sure.

Resolved, That, "THAT SAME OLD COON" can't be beat by any power that the Locos can produce: no not by the combined influence of the standing army, cheap wages, sub-treasury, free trade, and all other humbugs and wild experiments.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday last the *Senate* did not sit. In the *House* Mr. Campbell, of S. C. made a fierce Anti-Abolition and Anti-Petition speech, after which the House took up the calendar of private bills, on which it spent the time until the hour of adjournment.

Gov. Noble.

The Indiana State Journal of the 13th is clad in mourning, and filled with eulogy upon the death of that good and able man, Ex-Gov. NOBLE. He died in the full career of usefulness, aged 50 years. As soon as his death was announced, a meeting was held by the citizens of Indianapolis, at which resolutions were passed expressive of the loss they had sustained, and of their deep respect for his worth and uprightness of character.

From the Whigs of Maryland.

The brilliant triumph just achieved in Maryland, has elicited the following address from the Whig State Central Committee, which the Baltimore American hopes will be circulated by the Whig press in every quarter of the Union:

THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The State of Maryland has opened the political campaign of 1844 by a victory so signal, so conclusive, as to warrant the State Central Committee in making it the subject of a special address to their Whig brethren thoughout the Union. The Election by Districts for six members to represent the State in the lower House of Congress took place on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and we have now positive intelligence of the choice of *the nominated Whig candidate in every district* Maryland thus presents an undivided front. Her representation in the House is entirely Whig. Her representation in the Senate is Whig. At the election in October she chose a large majority of Whig members of the House of Delegates. All these results are deemed by the undersigned, and, they may add, are conceded by their political opponents, to be conclusive as to what the vote of the State will be at the Presidential election in November next.

All the gentlemen elected are the decided friends of Mr. Clay. They all prefer him before all living men as the next President of the Republic. They are all the open advocates of the protection of American Industry by the enactment of laws designed for that purpose and sufficient for it, and the people of Maryland chose them, knowing their bold and frank avowal of such sentiments. The principles of the Whig party and its great leader were in the view of every voter as he deposited his ballot, and the issue is the calm, solemn and, we trust, irreversible adjudication of the points in dispute between the two parties by a vast majority of the Freemen of the State.

WHIGS OF THE OTHER STATES OF THE UNION!—It is with a proud exultation that we apprize you of these auspicious results. But it it is not only for the purpose of invoking your congratulations that we address you. We desire to point you to the example we have set, and with the affectionate earnestness which our political brotherhood warrants, to ask you to follow it. Before the close of the year upon which we have just entered, the most momentous political questions that have ever engaged the attention of the American people must be finally settled. The destiny of the Whig party—and, what we consider, the same thing—the destiny of our Republic—are involved in the Elections of 1844. Maryland has felt in this contest the responsibility of the position she occupied, and had both the laurels of victory fresh upon her brow and the broad and bright flag of HENRY CLAY waving in triumphant throughout her borders.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to renew on behalf of their Whig brethren of Baltimore the tender of the hospitalities of the City to all who may desire to attend the great Convention to be held in this city in May next. No matter how numerous may be the attendance there will be room enough in the hearts and homes of the victorious Whigs of Baltimore for all.

JAMES HARWOOD,
JOHN P KENNEDY,
O C TIFFANY,
GEO R RICHARDSON,
GEO. Av. SPRECKELSEN,
W H GATCHELL,
JAMES O LAW,
A W BRADFORD,
JAMES L RIDGELY,
GEORGE M GILL,
THOMAS KELSO,
WM REYNOLDS,
CHARLES H. PITTS.

The Locofoco Law-Breakers.

The course of the Locofoco majority of the House of Representatives of the United States, in setting aside a law of the previous Congress, passed under all the sanctions of the Constitution, is meeting with the just execration of every true friend of the supremacy of law, and of the constitution of his country. The precedent it sets is a fearful one, and it breaks down another of the barriers of the constitution, which first began to be assailed by Gen. JACKSON, and which have since been repeatedly attacked by the Locofocn party.

The Alexandria Gazette remarks:

The House of Representatives, has *settled*, for the *present*, at least, that a Law of the land, passed by both Houses of Congress, signed by the President, and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, can be set at naught, and utterly disregarded by the States of the Union! The House of Representatives has decided that the Law which requires members of the House of Representatives, to be elected by *Districts*, is invalid and inoperative—and that whilst TWENTY TWO states obey the law—*four* can refuse obedience to its provisions! This decision has been *forced* by a mere naked *party majority*, it is reeking all over with party intolerance, and stands in all its deformity before the people.

The question now is, will this decision thus obtained, be sustained? Will *Law* prevail over Party? We have no doubt as to the result. This is to be the mill stone around the neck of the party in the House of Representatives. It will sink them politically, beyond redemption. And why should it not? What is there in the whole transaction that can relieve any of its features, or recommend it to the law abiding, and order loving people of this country, even of the party, whose leaders have committed this outrage? Nothing, nothing! They have struck a blow which will recoil and contribute to their own overthrow.

SILK.—The whole amount of the premiums on Silk, paid in this State, for the year 1843, as per Auditor's report is $3,425 76. Of this amount Miss GERTRUDE RAPP, of Economy, received $1,248 67. This speaks well for the prosperity of the growing of silk by our Economy neighbors.

JOHN ADAMS.

The Alexandria Gazette states that Mr. WEBSTER says he called one day to see the venerable JOHN ADAMS, the compatriot of WASHINGTON and second President, who was a large fat man, and at times had great difficulty in breathing. He made this call a little while previous to his death. He found him reclining on a sofa, evidently in feeble health. He said to Mr. ADAMS, I am glad to see you, sir, and I hope you are getting along pretty well. To which Mr. ADAMS replied, after taking a long breath, in the following figurative language. "Ah! sir, quite the contrary. I find I am a poor tenant, occupying a house much shattered by time; it sways and trembles with every wind, and has in fact gone almost to decay, and what is worse, sir, the landlord, as near as I can find out, don't intend to make any repairs."

HONORABLE RETRACTION.—A Tennessee paper says that at a meeting lately held at Jonesborough, in that State, Col. JOHN A. AKIN, heretofore one of the pillars of Democracy, and for many years a member of the Legislature from an eastern county, and one of the strong holds of Loco Focoism in that State, came forward and boldly declared himself for HENRY CLAY. In the course of Col. AKIN's remarks, he said that he was a member of the Legislature at the time and voted for the adoption of the resolutions charging HENRY CLAY with *bargain, intrigue and corruption;* that he was thankful to have lived to see his *error*, and that he had done the great and good man injustice, and as an honest man and politician *he took back that vote*, and that if he were now in the Legislature he would vote to repeal that vote of the Legislature.

THE DUEL.—The Baltimore Patriot, speaking of the late duel at Washington says that Mr. Cochrane was the challenged party, and was shot in the right temple at the first fire and killed on the spot. We hope the murderer and his assistants will be brought to condign punishment. In a case of this kind, the law should be executed in all its severity.

Death of Justice Cowen.

Mr. Justice COWEN, of the Supreme Court of New York, died at the American Hotel, in Albany, on Sunday 11th instant. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased. A joint committee was appointed to superintend the arrangements for the funeral, and to accompany the body to Saratoga Springs. A meeting of the Bar was also held, Daniel Cady in the Chair, with J S Bosworth for Secretary, when a resolution was passed that the members of the profession would attend the funeral, and a Committee, consisting of Samuel Stevens, Ira Harris and Julius Rhoades, were appointed to report resolutions.

The Tribune gives some interesting statistics of the Judge of that State. Judge COWEN was the only Judges of the Supreme Court of that State who died while in office in that court. Judge *Cozine*, who was appointed in 1798, died a few days after his appointment, and never took his seat on the bench. A lapse of 67 years has occurred since the Supreme Court of the State was organized, in 1777, and there has been a succession of 23 Judges of that court. This fact speaks quite favorably for the habits of the Judges and the nature of their employment as conducive to longevity. Among those Judges who are now alive, one was appointed in 1792, two in 1798, and one in 1804.

Death of the Governor of Missouri by Suicide.

We find the following shocking intelligence in the St. Louis New Era of the 12th instant. Gov. REYNOLDS was the acting Governor of Missouri, when, by his own act, he was hurried into eternity:

By passengers who arrived on yesterday evening from Fulton, by stage, we learn that on Friday last, about 9 o'clock in the morning, Gov. Thomas Reynolds committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, in his own room in Jefferson city. He survived a few hours; but all the attention of physicians and friends could not save him, his wound was mortal and beyond the reach of remedies. For some time past he had been suffering under a chronic disease, attended with considerable depression of spirits. No special cause for his last act is known to us. He was a lawyer of considerable ability, a politician of much tact and talent, had been a member of the Legislatures of Illinois and Missouri, Speaker of the House of Representatives and a Judge of a Court in this State.

He left a wife and one son, a young man nearly twenty years old. Governor Reynolds was a native of Kentucky and had resided in Missouri about fifteen years. He was in affluent circumstances, and had entered into contracts for building a fine dwelling on his farm near Fayette. His untimely end is much to be regretted. Patriots and philanthropists of all parties must deeply regret the occurrence of such acts, on account of their unfavorable influence on public morals. For the character of our country and State, we would desire to see all our prominent politicians go out of office in peace and good credit, and we regret that the career of Gov. Reynolds has terminated in such fatal gloom. We suppose that Lieut. Gov Marmaduke will immediately assume the Gubernatorial office.

From the Watchman of the Valley

FREEMASONRY—Its Secret Power.—No IV.

Our specifications against the *secrecy* of the Masonic institution, as announced in a former number, were; 1. its moral aspect; 2. its object: 3. its tendency, and 4. its practical effects. The two last named points remain to be illustrated. We proceed, therefore, to the third specification.

3 *The tendency of the principle.* Secrecy gives power to the institution, such as can never be safely entrusted to human depravity: a power which ambition, cupidity, and selfishness can hardly fail to use in subserviency to their selfish aims. The concentrated power of a strong combination, such as the multiplied ranks of masonry present, is greatly augmented and becomes especially formidable, when the veil of secrecy secludes from it human vigilance and responsibility. Unhappily, the power thus acquired by Masonry, is a power for evil only, and not for good. Benevolence needs no such aid, it could not use it with any advantage. Even the professed benevolence of masonry itself, finds no occasion to conceal its *good* deeds. So far from it, it is ever ready to proclaim them to all the world, as the pride and boast of the institution. In ordinary circumstances, benevolence has no possible object to secure, by hiding its works in darkness. Darkness is an agency which the *powers* of darkness alone have occasion to use.

If there are exceptions to this principle, they are only exceptions, and not a general law, such as Masonry ordains. Such exceptions do not furnish the slightest justification for the erection of a permanent secret combination, invested with all the power which Masonry wields.

We are aware, indeed, that the injunction of secrecy, in certain cases, even the strictest kind, has the sanction of eminent authority. To be able to keep a secret, we recollect, was, in Washington's estimation, a primary qualification in an officer or a servant of the army. But this fact is a very unfortunate argument for Masonic secrets. It only proves that they are an important element of war. Washington needed their aid, in order to war successfully against the enemies of his country, and on the same principle the Masonic Institution needs their aid and power to carry on *its* war with success; a war, not against the enemies of our country, for this empire of secrecy among us, has its leige subjects in every foreign nation, whether friendly or hostile: but a war against a peaceful community, for it can find no other belligerent: a war against the principles of impartial justice and equal favors, which the free institutions of such a community are set to defend.

The power for evil, with which secrecy invests the Masonic institution is immense. By its ten thousand invisible ramifications, it can concentrate the force of the whole fraternity, the world over, upon any object which ambition, cupidity, or revenge may wish to circumvent. An invisible power, whose designs and movements are all hid in ambush, is a foe which we can neither repel nor elude It may plan and execute the foulest purposes, "murder and treason not excepted," with perfect impunity. The evil is felt, but the cause lies concealed, undetected and unsuspected.

This secret power is rendered the more secure from detection, by the multiplication of masodic degrees, constituting, in this way, its forty-nine or more distinct orders of masons, successively mounting above each other.—Each of these grades is separated from the one above it, by as impenetrable a wall of secresy, as that which shuts out the uninitiated community from the secrets of a common Lodge room. The mass of the fraternity—from an unwillingness probably to incur the requisite expense—do not ordinarily ascend beyond the third or Master-mason's degree. These are the rank and file of the masonic force, whose oath bound obligations render them completely subservient to the secret power, over their heads, that controls them; while, at the same time, their masonic inferiority hides that power, with all its sinister designs, entirely from their view.

Masonic government constitutes a secret empire of its own, independent of the civil government under which it lives; a government to which all its subjects are bound by the most sacred oaths of allegiance; a government of laws and penalties of the severest kind, with both the power and the will to execute them; a government of vast resources, which is able to control, direct, or thwart any of the measures of *civil* government, which its own peculiar interests may require. Were this government a visible and tangible one, whose edicts and executions were public, it would be far less dangerous. But the evil is, it governs with an invisible hand. Its victim may find himself robbed and oppressed by its cruel favoritism, or falling beneath the stroke of its executive vengeance, while he is utterly unconscious of the power that crushes him.

Such must be the obvious tendency of the secret power of Masonry, especially where favoritism to the brotherhood is the object to which that power is devoted. Such a power thus devoted will seek to concentrate the patronage and civil offices upon its own clan, at the expense of competitors of equal or superior worth: while the secrecy of its plans and movements will enable it to compass its objects with little difficulty. Of two competitors in business, of equal talents and worth one may be successful and the other fail: and while the public wonder at their unequel fortune, unable to divine the cause, many of the initiated will understand that secret masonic favoritism lies at the bottom.

The actual effects of this secret combination, which will best illustrate its tendency—must be reserved for our next number.

BRITISH DUTIES ON AMERICAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

By the following table, which has been prepared expressly for *The New York Tribune*, the Merchant, Miller, or Farmer will be able to tell at a glance when it will answer for him to ship Wheat or Flour to England. It will also show that the high duties almost effectually exclude the people of the United States from even supplying any considerable amount of these articles, as, by the operation of what is termed the SLIDING SCALE, whenever the price in England reaches the point which would justify our Farmers or Merchants to ship, the market is supplied by Germany or other contiguous Grain growing Countries long before our cargoes reach Liverpool; and as the prices of the articles are lowered the duties go on increasing, so that by the time of the arrival of the American Flour, in nine cases out of ten, the duty on a barrel of Flour is nearly up to $3.

The following TABLE is made up for the use of Merchants engaged in shipping Wheat and Flour from the United States and Canada to England, and as a reference for Western Merchants, Millers and Farmers:

The table is calculated as follows—Eight bushels to the quarter, and five bushels to the barrel, which is sufficiently near for the purposes intended

ON WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND FROM THE U. STATES,

Whenever Wheat per quarter (8 bushels) is worth						The duty is		
s.		$ c.		s.		$ c.	s.	$ c
		under	51	or	12 24		20 or	4 80
51	or	12 24 and	" 52	or	12 48		19 or	4 56
52	or	12 48 and	" 55	or	13 20		18 or	4 32
55	or	13 20 and	" 58	or	13 44		17 or	3 08
56	or	13 44 and	" 57	or	13 68		16 or	3 84
57	or	13 68 and	" 58	or	13 92		15 or	2 60
58	or	13 92 and	" 59	or	14 16		14 or	3 36
59	or	14 16 and	" 60	or	14 40		13 or	2 12
60	or	14 40 and	" 64	or	14 64		12 or	2 88
61	or	14 64 and	" 62	or	14 88		11 or	2 64
62	or	14 88 and	" 63	or	15 12		10 or	2 40
63	or	15 12 and	" 61	or	15 36		9 or	1 16
64	or	15 36 and	" 65	or	15 60		8 or	1 92
65	or	15 60 and	" 66	or	15 88		7 or	1 68
66	or	15 84 and	" 67	or	16 08		6 or	1 44
69	or	16 56 and	" 70	or	16 80		5 or	1 20
70	or	16 80 and	" 71	or	17 04		4 or	92
71	or	17 04 and	" 72	or	17 28		3 or	72
72	or	17 28 and	" 73	or	17 52		2 or	48
73	or	17 52 and over					1 or	24

Whenever Flour per barrel is worth.							The duty is		
s	d.	$ c.		s.	d.	$ c.	s.	d.	$ c.
		under	31	10½	or	7 65	12	6 or	3 00
31	10½ or	7 65 and	" 32	6	or	7 80	11	10½ or	2 85
32	6 or	7 80 and	" 34	4½	or	8 25	11	3 or	2 70
34	4½ or	8 25 and	" 35		or	8 40	10	7½ or	2 55
35		or 8 40 and	" 35	7½	or	8 55	10	or	2 40
35	7½ or	8 55 and	" 36	3	or	8 70	9	4½ or	2 25
36	3 or	8 70 and	" 36	10½	or	8 85	8	9 or	2 10
36	10½ or	8 85 and	" 67	6	or	9 00	8	1½ or	1 95
37	6 or	9 00 and	" 38	1½	or	9 15	7	6 or	1 80
38	1½ or	9 15 and	" 39	9	or	9 30	6	10½ or	1 65
39	9 or	9 30 and	" 40		or	9 45	6	3 or	1 50
39	4½ or	9 45 and	" 40		or	9 60	5	7½ or	1 35
40		or 9 60 and	" 40	7½	or	9 75	5	or	1 20
40	7½ or	9 75 and	" 41	3	or	9 90	4	4½ or	1 05
41	3 or	9 90 and	" 43	1½	or	10 35	3	9 or	90
43	1½ or	10 35 and	" 43	9	or	10 50	3	1½ or	75
43	9 or	10 50 and	" 44	4½	or	10 65	2	6 or	60
44	4½ or	10 65 and	" 45		or	10 80	1	10½ or	45
45		or 10 80 and	" 45	7½	or	10 95	1	3 or	30
45	7½ or	10 95 and over						7½ or	15

ON WHEAT AND FLOUR IMPORTED IN ENGLAND FROM CANADA.

Whenever Wheat per quarter is worth						The duty is		
s.		$ c.		s.		$ c.	s.	$ c.
		under	55	or	13 20		5 or	1 20
55	or 13 20 and		" 56	or	13 44		4 or	96
56	or 13 44 and		" 57	or	13 68		3 or	72
57	or 13 68 and		" 58	or	13 92		2 or	48
58	or 13 92 and over						1 or	24

Whenever Flour per barrel is worth							The duty is		
s.	d.	$ c.		s.	d.	$ c.	s.	d.	$ c.
		under	34	4½	or	8 25	3	1½	or 0 75
34	4½ or	8 25 and	" 35			8 40	2	6	or 60
35		or 8 41 and	" 35	7½	or	8 54	1	10½	or 45
35	7½ or	8 55 and	" 36	3	or	8 70	1	3	or 30
36	3 or	8 70 and over						7½	or 15

In these tables the pound sterling is computed at $4 80, which is the legal value. The actual value is $4 85@4 87.

CORN LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEAT—If imported from any foreign country: Whenever the average price of Wheat, made up and published in a manner required by law, shall be for every quarter:

s.	£. s.
Under 51..the duty shall be for every quarter..	1 00
51..and under.....52.....	19
52.... " " .....55.....	18
55.... " " .....56.....	17
56.... " " .....57.....	16
57.... " " .....58.....	15
58.... " " .....59.....	14
59.... " " .....60.....	13
60.... " " .....61.....	12
61.... " " .....62.....	11
62.... " " .....63.....	10
63.... " " .....64.....	9
64.... " " .....65.....	8
65.... " " .....66.....	7
66.... " " .....69.....	6
69.... " " .....70.....	5
70.... " " .....71.....	4
71.... " " .....72.....	3
72.... " " .....73.....	2
73..and upwards.....	1

BARLEY.

s.	s.	s.
Under 26..per quarter.....the duty shall be		..11
26..and under..27.....	"	" 19
27.... " ....30.....	"	" 9
30.... " ....31.....	"	" 8
31.... " ....32.....	"	" 7
32.... " ....33.....	"	" 6
33.... " ....34.....	"	" 5
34.... " ....35.....	"	" 4
35.... " ....36.....	"	" 3
36.... " ....37.....	"	" 2
37—and upwards.....	"	" 1

The duty on Maize, or Indian Corn, Buckwheat and Bear or Bigg, shall be for every quarter a Duty equal to the Duty payable on a quarter of Barley.

WHEAT.

If imported from CANADA, or other BRITISH POSSESSIONS:

Under 55s per quarter....the duty shall be	....5s.
55s and under...56.....".....".....4	
56s ....".....57....".....".....3	
57s ....".....58....".....".....2	
58s and upwards.....".....".....1	

Hymn for a Child.

My little eyes can never reach
Beyond the distant star,
But God my Father's eyes can reach
A thousand times as far.

And more than that through endless space
His mighty power is known;
No mortal can, nor Angels, trace
The wonders of his throne.

But though he is so great and wise,
And I but weak and poor;
His kind compassion never dies,
His promise is secure.

And every morning, when the sun
Shall bid our slumbers cease,
I'll bow the knee before his throne,
And ask his saving grace.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 21, 1844.

The Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Trade of Pennsylvania—Its Extent and Value.

Perhaps there is no subject of more interest to every Pennsylvanian than that of the Coal regions and trade of this great State. The public of the United States are at least tolerably well acquainted, by this time, with that peculiar variety of stone coal known as Anthracite, with the extent of the deposite, and of the trade in the mineral. Facilities exist for the attainment of this information not to be had when the subject of inquiry is that of the Bituminous Coal formation and commerce. The means of accurately ascertaining either the value, or extent, do not exist, and have yet to be created. All attempts, therefore, to give a concise view of this extensive and increasingly valuable staple of Pennsylvania, must in a great measure depend on estimate.

Happily we have sufficient data to venture on something of the kind, and we purpose making an estimate of the comparative proportions of the Anthracite and Bitumious coal deposite and trade of the State; and, in particular, of the local trade in the latter species of coal in our immediate vicinity. We had sketched an outline of this part of the subject previous to the delivery of a Lecture by T. J. Bigham, Esq, on the general topics of this paper, and the advertisement for its dilivery, was the first intimation that any person save ourself had been reflecting on the subject.—Since that we have been very politely favored with a perusal of the manuscript by that gentleman and take occasion to say it is quite original, instructive, and entertaining. By permission, we draw upon it for the following:—He says:

"The aggregate thickness of the Anthracite coal bed is probably about three times that of the bituminous coal. The extent of surface covered by the 3 Anthracite coal beds is about 975 square miles, or 624,000 acres. A very slight calculation from these data will convince you that the eastern Anthracite coal beds will not be exhausted for 10,000 years to come. It is difficult to form any estimate of this coal deposite. Its value, to a great extent, must be prospective. When the consumption of the article has produced a demand in the market, then only can its value be realised.

"A committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania spent several months in 1833 in visiting the coal region, and, in their report, estimate the value of the Anthracite coal lands at $12,000,000. The capital invested in Canals and Railroads, &c., to give access to the coal region, at upwards of $9,000,000. The mining, boats, cars, houses, and other improvements $5,000,000, making in all $26,000,000. Some 10 years have since elapsed, and the value of all the elements entering into that has probably doubled. Suppose that they have increased only one half; this would give the amount of capital now invested in the Anthracite coal field, in land, internal improvements, and mining, the value of $39,000,000, nearly equal to our state debt.

"So far as mere extent of surface is concerned, our Anthracite formation sinks into insignificance when contrasted with our Bituminous coal field. The Anthracite covers 975 square miles—the Bituminous 21,000: the Anthracite 624,000 acres—the Bituminous 13,440,000 acres; or the Bituminous is four times greater than the Anthracite. It is not absolutely true that the entire 21,000 square miles, or 13,440,000 acres, every where contain coal. * * * * When you come to speak of the present value of the Anthracite and Bituminous coal fields the disproportion of 21 to 1 is, from other causes, very much modified, if not entirely destroyed. The Anthracite, from the greater thickness of the veins, and still more from its contiguity to the market of the great eastern cities, and the consequent investment of capital in internal improvements, and mining operations connected with the coal trade, would probably at the present moment, and at its present market value, exceed the Bituminous.

"The value of the Bituminous is, even to a much greater extent than the Anthracite, as yet undeveloped, and can only be realized gradually and progressively. The amount that will ultimately be received for this coal when mined and thrown into market, would at least twice pay the National Debt of Great Britain. The census of 1840 gives the amount of Bituminous coal mined in Pennsylvania annually at 12,000,000 of bushels. This return, however, is far short of the truth. Within the sound of the Pittsburgh church bells, there is consumed some 8,000,000 of bushels annually. There is said to be sent from the Monongahela down the Ohio 6,000,000 bushels. When we consider that Bituminous coal is the common fuel used for domestic purposes throughout more than one-half of the State, the quantity used in the manufacturing establishments of Pennsylvania, on board Steamboats, the coal trade of the Monongahela, and the West Branch of the Susquehanna, I think I am safe in estimating the annual product of the Bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania at 50,000,000 bushels."

The facts and estimates thus lucidly set forth by Mr. Bigham, we believe, are no wise amplified or exaggerated, and that he is entirely within bounds in his calculations. For the purpose of preserving the connection of the subject we have introduced a general view of the Anthracite coal trade for 1843, as we find it circulating in the newspapers:

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Miner's Journal furnishes some statistics of the Coal region, from which we extract the following facts:

The trade from the Schuylkill region commenced in 1825, five years after the Lehigh, yet it has outstripped that region, and sent more coal to market than all the others combined. The shipments from the Schuylkill region, since 1825, have been 5,468,914 tons.—From all others, 4,345,259, leaving an excess in favor of the Schuylkill region, of 1,123,655. During the last year the Schuylkill region furnished considerably more than one half the coal sent to market, the excess in its favor being 93,081. In 1825, the quantity of coal shipped from that region was only 5,306 tons—in 1836 it had reached 335,685 tons—in 1843, 677, 295 tons—and in 1845, the Journal says it is confident that the shipments from that country, will reach one million tons.

The capital invested in trade in the Schuylkill region alone, in steam engines, fixtures at the colleries, railroads above and under ground, cars, landings, boats, horses, &c., together with the canal and railroad leading to Philadelphia, will exceed sixteen millions dollars!

The supply this year over and above the consumption of last year, which was 1,158,001 tons, is 205,538 tons. The very low rates at which coal was afforded last year, and consequently the increased demand caused for various purposes, the Journal says, warrant it in saying that the overplus is not too large for the increased demand of the present year. The general impression is, that the market will be swept pretty clean by the middle of March. In consequence of the increased duty on foreign coal, the quantity this year will fall short at least 50,000 tons, if not more, of the importations of former years. This, of course, will require an increased demand for the domestic article.

The amount of coal sent to market from the mines during the last two years has been as follows, viz:

Schuylkill—	1843.	1842.
By Canal, tons,	447,058	491,601
By Reading Railway,	232,150	49,290
Lehigh, Mauch Chunk,	138,826	163,762
Beaver Meadow,	54,729	45,422
Hazelton,	44,729	31,012
Sugar Loaf,	59,692	31,933
Lackawana,	242,000	205,253
Pine Grove,	21,938	32,381
Shamokin,		10,000
Wilkesbarre,	57,740	47,346
Total,	1,268,852	1,108,000

Prices now rule lower than they have ever been known before, which will also increase the consumption of this staple.

We proceed to give an estimate of the *local* coal trade in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. It is based on an estimate made some years since, with great care and diligent inquiry. We make a large extract from it, excluding the valuation, which is not necessary to our purpose, and alter the phraseology slightly to suit the occasion of introducing it. We have before us "Harris' Pittsburgh Directory for 1837," and in the article on the coal trade we find the following:—

"On consulting Mr. John Herron, an old experienced citizen, for a long time largely engaged in the business, he thought 500 bushels to a family about a fair estimate. We (says Mr. Harris) include in our review of Pittsburgh 13 large and small towns clustered immediately around it, and within 5 miles of the County Court house. We owe to a respectable gentleman our acknowledgement for procuring the estimate of coal annually dug out of coal hill, &c., immediately across the Monongahela, and brought to the river and manufactories by railroads, which makes the coal from these sources alone amount to 5,030,000 bushels, full half of which we believe is taken down the Ohio.

"From Pittsburgh to Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, there are perhaps 30 or 40 railroads, reaching into the coal region in the hills on each side of the river, and the mass extracted is taken down the Ohio. At one time last fall (1836) it was reported that there were upwards of 50 large flat boats loaded and descending the river. Within four miles of McKeesport, at the forks of Monongahela and Youghigheny rivers, there are about ten coal rail roads depending principally on the export coal trade.

"With these facts, we think the following estimates may be fairly made of the value and extent of the coal trade of Pittsburgh and neighborhood:

"Mr. Lyford's estimate for all our manufactories, &c. is	5,712,000
"For Steamboat supplies	52,000
"We estimate the population at 43,000, 6 to a family is 7250 families, at an average of 500 bushels is	3,625,000
"One half the coal taken out of the hill opposite Pittsburgh for exportation amounts to	2,575,000
Total number of bushels	11,304,000"

Mr. Lyford had published his estimate in his "Western Address Directory," published in 1836, at an aggregate of 8,550,000 bushels consumed in Pittsburgh for all purposes and exported. But we think he fell much below the mark, and that the foregoing is much nearer to it.

Mr. Bigham estimates the quantity now consumed within the sound of our church bells (a circle of 5 miles we presume), at 8,000,000 and the aggregate quantity exported at 6,000,000. In our calculation we make the total aggregate something more. Assuming the estimate of 11,304,000 bushels in 1837—7 years ago—to be correct, or nearly so, as we believe it to be, we add one half this amount for the increase in seven years since that estimate was made; for the mining and commerce in coal has increased in a progressive ratio in that time. The aggregate for 1844 (from January to December) would then be 16,956,000 bushels; or at 28 bushels to the ton, 605,570 tons.

We offer some reasons for this estimate.—Mr. Lyford says:—"Assuming the fact that there are 180 days in the year in which two boats depart, and that each one averages 150 bushels taken on board, the number thus consumed is 52,000 bushels." Last year, according to the report of the Wharf Master, the number of arrivals of Steamboats was 1757, or computing 180 days of open navigation (there was nearer 300,) this would give nearly 10 boats per day, and at 150 bushels each the total for Steamboats alone would be 263,450—quite an increase! The use of coal on Steamboats has largely increased within a few years; we mean they now use a far greater proportion of coal then formerly; and, in fact, many of them use nothing else when coal can be had. There will be no falling off in this respect this year.

We consider, too, the extraordinary and incessant activity into which our

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 22, 1843.

THE WEEKLY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

We invite the attention of Merchants in the country and throughout the West to the Weekly Pittsburgh Gazette, as a medium of obtaining a full and accurate knowledge of the business transactions in the Markets in this city. It is now in its 60th year. The Western or country Merchant will receive through it the very latest reports. The Weekly Review of the Markets is brought down to 12 M. on Thursday, and published in the Daily that afternoon—the matter is then transferred to the Weekly, and mailed the same evening, so that the greatest possible despatch is obtained—our papers being the next morning on their way to all parts of the West. Subscription $2 per annum. ☞Your Post Master will forward the money.

D. N. WHITE.

Pittsburgh Feb. 22d. 1844.

Antimasonic & Whig Convention.

Our friends in the townships will take notice that the Antimasonic and Whig Convention to nominate a Congressman, will be held on WEDNDESDAY, the 6th of March; and the meetings to elect Delegates will be held on SATURDAY, the 2d of March. The meetings to be held in the Townships at 3 o'clock, P. M. The reason that the notice is so short is the urgency of the occasion. We must hasten to get our candidate into the field, as the campaign will be a short, and we trust a glorious one. Let those who get this paper, show it to their neighbors, and extend the information as widely as possible.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XLIII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 19, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The *Senate* has been engaged during the principal part of their session to-day, in discussing a bill pending before that body, introduced by Mr. Penniman, to district the city of Philadelphia into election districts, for the election of Select and Common Council. They are now elected by general ticket, and the object, propably, is to infuse a little locofoco democracy into the Councils of that city of "brotherly love."

In the *House* we have had a flood of petitions and memorials, relating to every kind of real or imaginary evil within the scope of legislation. I begin to think, after all, the right of petition is not what it is cracked up to be. However, let it go on. The state will be *empited* soon, or the legislature will be *full*. In either case there will be an *end*. About 400 have been presented and referred. This consumed nearly the whole session. Two or three unimportant private bills were passed, and several local bills read in place, and the House adjourned.

As the present Board of Canal Commissioners are, at this present time, arranging a scale of tolls to be received upon the public works during the approaching season; and as the bituminous coal trade, if properly managed, would be productive of great pecuniary advantages to this State in general, and to Western Pennsylvania in *particular;* Mr. Darsie, feeling a strong interest in the subject, has drawn the attention of that board to the matter.

It appears from statistics that have been gathered on this subject, that the Philadelphia Gas Works consume annually 180,000 bushels, and more than an equal quantity is used by blacksmiths and others. It is now furnished from Va. at 19 cents per bushel, but owing to the superior quality of the Pittsburgh coal, they are willing to pay 23 cents per bushel for it. At the present rates of toll, the Pittsburgh coal costs 28 cents delivered in Philadelphia. In order to accomplish an end so desirable, as the one contemplated, it is necessary to reduce the tolls to one dollar per ton—and the charge for motive power to two dollars, which would make the aggregate tolls at the *proposed* rate three dollars. The aggregate of the present rate of tolls is $4,33.

The cost of carriage free of tolls is,	$2 00
Cost of coal delivered on board at Pittsburgh,	1 00
To which add motive power and toll from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia,	3 00
And you have	$6 00 the cost

of a ton of 2,000 lbs or 26 bushels, at 23 cents per bushel.

The Baltimore road has contracted to carry coal from Cumberland to Baltimore for 5 years at 1½ cents per ton per mile, 188 miles $2 51

Add presumed cost of Coal at Cumberland,	1 00
Add freight from Baltimore, to Philadelphia,	1 10
Cost at which Cumberland coal can be furnished,	$4 61

Nova Scotia coal from the Picton mines can be raised and freighted to our Eastern ports for $4 00 per ton.

Add duty to U. S.	1 58
	5 58 cost of the

Nova Scotia coal.

If the tolls can be so regulated as to secure the bituminous coal trade of the Philadelphia market, it will retain in the state, some $90,000 now annually sent to Virginia, and aid in furthering the prosperity of our public works. I wish to draw the attention of the people of Western Pennsylvania to this subject, that proper application may be made in the right place to effect this desirable object. Mr. Darsie has as I already remarked, brought the subject to the notice of the Canal Commissioners, and politely handed me the statistics to which I have hurriedly alluded. It seems, that if some means can be found out, to reduce the costs 5 cents per bushel, the Pittsburgh coal will attain and keep the superiority. Z.

The County Convention.

The Convention held yesterday was marked by great unanimity of feeling, and with a zeal and enthusiasm indicative of a return of the ardor of the Harrison campaign. The danger to the general welfare from the accession of the Van Buren dynasty, (with its free-trade and sub-treasury, measures, its horde of plunderers, and hungry and revengeful spoilsmen, thirsting for proscription, and for an opportunity to feed at the public crib,) is beginning to be felt by all. All minor considerations are being lost sight of and swallowed up in the great absorbing questions, of the Governor's and President's election. The Antimasons and Whigs feel—the people feel—that their votes and exertions in the approaching contest are to decide the political character, and welfare of the state and nation for years to come, and that they are required as patriots, as good citizens, as lovers of free institutions, to labor for the success of those principles and of those measures which they are assured by experience will promote the greatest good.

It is therefore a cheering reflection to know that so great unaminity prevails among the Antilocofoco forces, as exhibited in the Convention yesterday. We are now prepared for battle, and we are not sorry that we shall have so soon an opportunity of showing our Locofoco opponents of this county, and our Whig and Antimasonic brethren of the State and Nation, what we *can* do, when we set about it unitedly, and, what we are resolved to do. The proceedings of the Convention will be found below.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, a Convention of the Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny was held at the Court House in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

The meeting came to order by appointing Mr. John Morrison, of Allegheny, Chairman and Messrs W S Thompson, of Pitt, and Mr. Silas C Clarke, of Sharpsburgh, Secretaries.

The following delegates appeared and answered to their names:

1st Ward, Pitts.—J Caldwell and J R Welden
2d do A Jaynes and W Howard.
3d do J Laughlin and J Montooth
4th do W Bryant and J M'Elwaine
5th do Henry Fess and Wm Sutch
1st Ward, All'y.—C Curtis and R S Cassatt.
2d do J Morrison, W O'H Robison
3d do L O Reynolds, T H Stewart.
4th do D M Curry and John Kelly.
Lawrenceville—N B Hatch and J T M'Clure
Birmingham—W Magill and G E Appleton.
Sharpsburg—Silas C Clarke and N G Miller
Peebles tp—Daniel Negley and Geo Irwin.
Wilkins tp—John Horner and C Snively.
Plum tp—J. H. Logan and George Alter.
Versailles tp—F Muse and Jno. McCullough
Elizabeth—F C Flannigan and J W McCully
Upper St Clair—J Miller and R S Williams.
Lower St Clair—Wm Espy and J Bough.
Fayette—Geo S Heath and Wm Rodgers.
Robinson—John Riddle and J Marks.
Moon—William Guy.
Indiana—James Wilson and John Speer.
East Deer—Geo Hazlett and J Stewart.
West Deer—John Magill.
Pine—John Logan and A S McCord
Ross—P A Beham and A Hilands.
Reserve—J McDowell and R L Sampson.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of Delegates to Harrisburgh, which resulted in the election of

GEN. WM. MARKS,
C. DARRAGH,
THOS. H. STEWART,
R S. CASSATT,
MOSES HAMPTON.

After which Harmar Denny was unanimously chosen as the Delegate to Baltimore, and A W. Loomis was chosen as the Presidential elector for this district. On motion, the delegates to Harrisburgh were instructed by a unanimous vote to support Mr. Forward as one of the Senatorial electors.

The following resolutions were then offered—.

Resolved, That we concur in the appointment of J. Gilmore, Esq., by Butler county as one of the Senatorial delegates from this district.

Resolved, That the delegates from this County, be and they are hereby instructed to support the nomination of General Joseph Markle of Westmoreland County, the Hero of Mississinawa and Fort Meigs, the Statesman of the West, and the honest man; he being our first and our last and only choice, and the only one that can lead us to victory.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. McCord of Pine Township and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Whig and Antimasonic voters of the recent Union of the parties, congratulate their fellow citizens throughout the State on this auspicious result, and announce it as the sure presage of success.

At the approaching Presidential election the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to decide whether the well ascertained interests of the State, the Tariff, a Sound Currency, and Protection, and encouragement to our Agricultural and Manufacturing interests, shall be fixed and made the policy of the Government.—The security of these desirable results is identified with the election of HENRY CLAY, and to him we pledge a cordial support.

It is now well ascertained that the opposing candidates for the Presidency will be Henry Clay, the able vindicator of National honor, the experienced Statesman, the first and firm friend of the Protective policy—and MARTIN Van Buren, the rejected by the people—the enemy of the tariff—the head of the band of politicians and office hunters.

Resolved, That the nominees of the Whig National Convention shall receive our cordial and active support.

Resolved, That propriety as well as policy claims for Pennsylvania the office of Vice President, and that this Convention is gratified with the preference given all over the State to our fellow citizen, Harmar Denny, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that we agree with the general expression of opinion that Harmar Denny is the best man to bring out the Harrison votes of 1840.

Mr. Appleton, of Birmingham, offered the following preamble and resolution which was passed unanimously.

Whereas, A vacancy has occured in the representation in Congress by reason of the resignation of the Hon. William Wilkins, which vacancy will soon have to be filled—

Therefore, *Resolved*: That the Whig and Antimasonic citizens of this county be requested to assemble at the usual places of holding township and ward elections, on Saturday, 2d of March, and elect two delegates for each township and ward, to meet in convention at the Court House, on the Wednesday following at 11 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

The township meetings (with the exception of Pitt and Reserve) to be held at 3 o'clock, P. M. and the ward and borough, and Pitt Township and Reserve meetings at 7.

Mr. N. B. Hatch Esq, offered the following resolutions which were passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the appointment of the Hon. Wm. Wilkins to the War Department of Government has opened to us a fair opportunity to convince the Locofoco party that we can, and will move together in the support of the great national principles, common to our respective parties, in the election of a member to fill the vacancy caused by the above appointment.

Resolved, That we congratulate the citizens of the State of Maryland, on the recent triumphant vindication of their strength and numbers in the Election of their entire Delegation, on the principles of reform and the protective Tariff.

JOHN MORRISON, *Chairman.*

SILAS C. CLARK, W. S. THOMPSON, } Secretaries.

Hon. Andrew Stewart.

This gentleman, in a Card in the National Intelligencer, *declines* a nomination for Governor. We learn from reliable sources that Mr. STEWART is warmly in favor of General MARKLE, and gives as his opinion that the hero of Mississinewa is the only available candidate the Whigs and Antimasons of the Keystone can bring into the field for the approaching campaign. This opinion, from a man of the sound judgement, and general political information of Mr. STEWART will have its proper effect upon the Harrisburgh Convention.

We may here remark, in relation to General MARKLE, that we never saw greater unanimity manifested in favor of any man for any office, than is manifested for him in this and the adjoining counties. General MARKLE, if nominated will sweep Western Pennsylvania, where he is generally known, *like a hurricane*. Let our friends in the interior and eastern counties look at this. If they want the teeming west to give an old fashioned Harrison majority, give us General MARKLE, and we will march over the mountains with a majority numbered by thousands on our banners, and with victory, victory, borne on the wings of the wind.

THE TARIFF.—The largest sale of wool, says the Susquehanna Register, ever made in this State, probably in the United States, by the original proprietor, took place a few days ago in this county; upwards of 300 bales! And we noticed the weight on the bales, as they passed the Choconut on sleighs, on their way to New York, to be from 100 to 180 pound, each. We understand that the purchase was made by Mr. GRANT, a manufacturing house of Ithaca, N Y, of the estate of the late ROBT. H. ROSE, of Silver Lake, at 31 cents per pound, 4 months credit.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1844.

In *Senate*, after some preliminary business, Mr. Phelps of Vt. addressed the Senate at length in conclusion of a very elaborat and able speech in behalf of the principles of the Tariff. Mr. P. devoted a part of his argument in answering Mr. Woodbury, particularly the views of the Senator from N. H. as to the duty imposed on iron: Mr. W had said that the duty on iron, (which article was used by every body) raised the price three cents a pound to the consumer. Mr P said, in his own town, cut nails could be bought for three cents and a half a pound. If the tariff increased the price three cents, the original cost would be a half cent a pound. The thing was impossible. Many answers of like character were given to the conclusions of those who opposed the tariff upon general principles. Much of the speech also was devoted to the duty on wool, an article in which Vermont was much interested, and in reference to which many facts were given, bearing upon the subject. Mr. Phelps spoke until between three and four o'clock, when

The Senate adjourned.

In the *House* it was petition day. Mr. Adams put the ball in motion, and presented the usual number upon a variety of miscellaneous subjects, as well as upon those which are usually a subject of contest.

Among them was the following: From citizens of Philadelphia against the annexation of Texas, if Slavery is to be a part of the agreement of annexation, and for the annexation if it is not. Mr. Adams upon any terms considered annexation repugnant to the principles of the constitution, and was therefore opposed to the prayer of the petitioners.—Nevertheless, in obedience to his practice to present all proper petitions, he presented this, and asked its reference to the Committe, on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Adams presented a Memorial signed by citizens of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, praying Congress to amend the Constitution so as to acknowledge the Supremacy of the Ruler of the Universe and of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The question of reception being raised, the motion to receive was laid on the table.

Mr. Burke of N. H. presented a memorial signed by the Democratic members of the the Rhode Island Legislature protesting against the interference of the President to put down the Insurrection of Governor Dorr of Rhode Island. The memorial from the Democratic members was read on motion of the member who presented the Petition. After setting forth the grievances of the 'Algerines,' as they call the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, they ask the House of Representatives to interfere in their behalf, to call upon the President for the authority under which he acted in sending a military force to Rhode Island, or in threatening to do so by issuing his proclamation to put down the insurrection.

The House, by a strict party vote, of 103 ayes to 69 nays, referred the memorial to a select Committee of five members, of which of course Mr. Burke will be chairman. The memorial is signed by eighteen members of the House of Representatives of the Rhode Island Legislature, and by 8 members of the Senate.

The House then proceeded to receive memorials for the remainder of the day—calling upon New Hampshire and Maine, and then returning the same way to the other States of the Union. Several hundred were presented during the day.

Mr. Giddings presented a large number of memorials, (many of them objected to under the 25th rule) [Mr. G was watched by a score of members as narrowly as a cat watches mice, and was suffered to say and do nothing in violation of the Rule.]

DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG MEETING.

☞The Whigs and Antimasons of Peebles township are hereby requested to assemble at the Public School House in East Liverty, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of March, at three o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating Township Officers to be supported at the ensuing Spring election.

Feb. 23, '44.

CHARLES A. McANULTY,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENT for United States Portable Boat Line, for the transportation of Merchandize to and from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Feb. 22—1y.

DISSOLUTION.

JAMES MURPHY being about to go into business farther West, the firm of MURPHY & BRO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. Persons having unsettled accounts with the firm are requested to call and make settlement.

JAMES MURPHY.
W. R. MURPHY.

☞The Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business will be continued at the old stand, (ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE,) by W. R. MURPHY.

Pittsb'gh Feb. 22, 1844.

W. R. MURPHY,

(LATE MURPHY & BRO.,)

INVITES the attention of purchasers to his present excellent supply of staple goods, which he is determined to put at the LOWEST CASH PRICES—such as Bleached Muslins at 6¼; Long Cloth Shirting at 10 cts; Table Diaper 1¼ yd. wide, at 12½ cts; Furniture Prints, 6¼; besides a large stock of PRINTS, at 9, 10, and 12½ cts.

Superior Pongee Silk for dresses at 50 cts., such as generally sold at 75; Imitation Linen Cambric Collars only 12½ cts; fine do. 25; Chemisetts, fine quality, different styles, only 50 cts; generally sold at $1,00 and $1,25!

☞ At the N. E. Corner of 4th and Market sts. Feb 22.

GROCERIES, &c.

500 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
25 Kegs No. 1 Six Twist Tobacco,
700 Kegs best Juniata Nails,
325 Kegs pure White Lead,
40 Tons assorted Iron,
150 Boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
100 Reams Wrapping Paper,
46 Dozen Patent Buckets,

With a general assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, in store and for sale low by M. B. RHEY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Feb. 22. No. 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of SAMUEL RANKIN, late of Robinson township, Allegheny County, deceased, will make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN M'CLUSKEY,

Robinson township, Feb. 23—w3t*.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm heretofore in existence under the name of O. O. EVANS & CO., was dissolved on the 7th inst., by the death of the senior partner.—All persons who know themselves indebted to the firm, as well as those having claims against it, are requested to present their accounts as soon as possible for settlement to GEORGE M. EVANS, the surviving partner, in whose name the business will be conducted in future

GEO. M. EVANS,
Feb. 13—11w&w3t. No. 10 Water street.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, will meet at the Central Toll House Gate, No 3, from the city, on the first Monday, 4th of March, to elect five Managers and two Auditors to manage the affairs of the Company, for the ensuing year. DANIEL NEGLEY, Treas.

Feb 9, 1844—w3t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between WARD & HUNT, Dentists, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of October last.

DR. DAVID HUNT, DENTIST, will occupy the same Office he has had during the Partnership.—Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

TO DENTISTS.

Dr H. will always have on hand a large assortment of superior transparent Porcelain TEETH, (including GUM Teeth,) for his own practice, from which Dentists can be supplied, at a very low rate, and he can also supply them with every thing else in the line of the profession. Jan. 23—d3t&w3m

COMMERCIAL.

Pittsburgh Gazette, February 22, 1844.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY. 1844.

WM. EICHBAUM...T. J. BIGHAM...JOHN W. BLAIR

Pittsburgh Wholesale Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots.....— @ 3¾
Pearls..... 4 @ 4½
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... —@7,00
Common do. — @6,00
AXES—℔ dozen.
Collins'..... — @ —
Holmes'..... — @ —
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata over 1000 lbs.. — @ —
do. under... — @ —
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior..... —@15
Common..... —@10
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.
Large size.. — @3,00
Small "... —@2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow..... 25 @ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Juniata.... 60,00 @62,50
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped.... — @ 7
Star..... —@27
Sperm b'st br's.. —@33
" inferior ... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — @ 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— @ 3½
Light m'chin'y do.— @ 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do..... — @ 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in..... — @ 3
over 10 in..... — @ 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... @ 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— @ 3½
Dog Irons..... — @ 3½
Sad " ..... — @ 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... — @ 6
Wagon boxes..... — @ 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— @6½
Counter we'hts " — @6½
Tea ket'ls, doz.... @ 9,00
Waffle Irons..... @12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... @ 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt.... @ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per lb for larger or smaller sizes.)
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10..... —@19
" 10 " 13..... —@20
" 14 ..... —@21
Increasing 1c. ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... —@10
" 600..... —@ 9
" 700..... —@ 8
" 800, 900, 1000— @ 7
Coverlet Yarn, lb — @25
Carpet Chain... —@22
Cotton Twine.. —@26
Candle wick.... —@19
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.. — @13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7¼
Laguayra..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¾@ 8¾
Havana..... 7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... —@30
Sheathing..... —@30
Bolt..... —@35
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... —@12½
White rope..... —@12
" " tar'd.... —@10
Pack'g yarn fine.. —@10
" " com.. —@ 9
Ex. I'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1,50
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3.50
30 do. do .. — @2 63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 9 a 9¼
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... a 9¼
Pittsburgh .... a 8¾
37 Light..... a 6¾
3-4 " 5¼a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9¼
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 10 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... —a10¼
Rochester ... — a14½
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. 18 a19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk 9½ a10
Bleached do 10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 a 7
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue.... 11 a11½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4½@ 5
Asafœtida ..... 25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined.. 22 @25
Balsam, Peru. 2,00@2,25
" Copavia.... 35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 1,15@1,25
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 3 @ 9
Cochineal ... 1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2¼
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic.... 31 @37
" Copal..... 43 @50
" Tragacinth. 31 @37½
" Shellac ... 16 @18
" Mastic.. 1,20@1,25
Ipecac..... 75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd.. 80 @88
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6¼
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball.. 19 @22
Lac Dye..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb. 31 @37
Manna, Flake.. 62 @75
Madder, Umbro. 20 @22
" Com'n. 14 @15
Myrrh, Turkey. 20 @60
Oil, Vitriol..... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ...1,15@1,25
" Cassia..... 3,25@3,75
" Cloves..... 2,75@3,00
" Lemon..... 2,25@3,00
" Peppermint. 3,50@4,00
Opium, Turk'y. 3,50@4,00
Quinne ..... 2,50@3,00
Rhubard, root... 68 @75
Sal Ammoniac.. 20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 6½@ 7
Sal Soda..... 3 @ 6
Senna ..... 16 @18
Tartaric Acid.. 50 @55
Vitriol, Blue... 11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2½@ 3
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Su'fine.
Monongahela . —@ 3,60
Lower Virginia & Ohio..... 3,56@3,68
Wagon ..... 3,56@3,68
Rye ..... 2,00@2,25
Buckwheat.... —@ —
do hull'd h'f'bls 1,75@2,00
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky ..... 24 @25
Ohio & Penn'a. 26 @27
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13,00
" 1 hlf bls —@ 7,00
" 2..... —@11,00
" 2 hlf bls —@ 6,00
" 3..... —@ 3,00
" 1 kitts. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 —@ 6,00
" 2 —@ —
Salmon, No 1 —@18,00
" 2 —@17,00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad..... 650@9,00
FRUIT.
Almonds, Jordan shelled .. —a—
" so t .. " 19 a20
" hard .. " .... —a11
Currants, Zante . —a—
Filberts ..... —a 9
Figs, Turkey.... 17 a18
" Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a—
" Bunch — a2,50
" Bloom. — a2,25
Cranberries, bush.. a2,00
Lemons, Sicily, box..... — a5,00
Oranges do.. — a—
Dried Peaches, bushel.... 1,25 a1,37½
do. Apples... 56 a 60
Green " bbl.. 1,25 a1,37½
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG..... 5,50 a6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs.. — a3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — a7,00
FFFG do.... — a4,00
Eagle do papers — a6,00
Rock powder. 3,50 a4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat..... 67 a70
Rye a33
Oats..... 22 a23
Corn 33 a35
Barley..... — a56
GINSENG—℔ lb.
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.... 7,00 a7,25
Clover ..... — a—
Straw, 100 bdls 3,00 a3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish..... 15½a17½
do. salted..... 10 a13
do. kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... — a 3½
HEMP—℔ ton.
Kentucky, dew rotted ..... —a90,00
Missouri do.. —a90,00
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... — a—
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb.... 1,75 a1 87
Spanish Float. 1,37 a1,45
Manilla..... 1,20 a1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 4½ by ½ to 1 in..... —a3¾
5-16 by ¾ a 1 in ..... —a4¼
2¼ to 4½ by 1 in..... —a 4
1¾ to 2 by ¾ a 1½ in... —a4½
1 to 1¾ by ¼ to 1-16. 4¾a5
All under..... 5¼a7
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1¾ (from bloom)—a3¾
1⅜ to 2¼ (Piled).... 4¼a4¾
2⅜ to 3¼ " 5¼a5¾
⅞ to ¾..... 4¼a4¾
3-16..... —a7¾
HOOP IRON.
2½ to 4 in. wide..... —4¼
2 to 1½..... 4¾a5¼
All under..... 5¾a7¾
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga. 7¼a8¼
" 16 " 20 " ..6¾a7
" 13 " 17 " ..6¼a6¾
BOILER IRON.
¼ and 3-16 in ..... —a6
⅜ ..... —a6¾
Nail Rods..... —a5¾
Deck & Spike rods.. —a5¾
Plough Slabs..... —a4¾
" wings ..... —a5¼
Boiler Rivets..... —a7¼
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... a 3½
Bar ..... — a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb
Baltimore sole.. 20 a22
Hemlock 18 a20
Skirting 23 a25
Harness 21 a23
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz —a45,00
" 2 " .. —a35,00
" 3 " .. —a25,00
Upper " ..24,00a30,00
Calf skin " ..15,00a25,00
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft... —a17,00
" com. " " .. —a 7,50
" clear 1½ " .. —a25,00
" com. 1½ " .. —a11,50
" clear 2 " .. —a31,00
" com. 2 " .. —a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —a23,00
" " com.... —a15,00
Oak do. do... —a25,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —a1,75
Laths sawd. 100 —a1,50
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— a—
" N. Orleans.— a10
New Orleans.... 31 a32
Country ..... — a—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl... — a3,00
Pitch " .. — a4,50
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a—
" N. Car'na.. — a14.00
Turpentine, gal.— a55
Varnish, Copal.. 1,75a2.00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 12d, 16d, & 20d, nails and brads..... a4½
8d & 9d do..... a4¾
6d & 7d do..... a5¼
5d nails..... a5¾
4d " a6
3d " a7
2d " a10¼
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought " ..a5¼
4½ & 5 " " " ..a5¾
5½ & 6 " " " ..a6¼
6½, 7 & 8 " " " ..a7¼
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 70 a 75
Lard, City... 65 a 70
Olive a5,50
Sperm, bleach.... a1,10
" unbleach'd.... a1,05
" Fall 95 a1,00
Whale ..... 70 a 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 18,00a24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue..... 1,00a1,25
Lampblack..... 7 a 8
Span. Whiting.... 1¾a 2
Chrome Green... 50 a55
" Yellow No. 1 33 a35
" " No. 2.... 25 a28
Brunsw'ck Green. 15 a20
White Lead, dry.. 6½a 7
" in oil, pure, k'g 1 65a1,75
" " No. 1.... 1,50a1,62
Red Lead..... 7 a 8
Yellow Ochre.... 2¼a 3
Ven. Red..... 4½a 5
Verdigris 34 a38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard.... 25,00 a 26,00
" middling 26,00 a 27,00
" soft .... 29,00 a 30,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast. 29,00 a 30,00
" cold " .. 29,00 a 30,00
Ten'ee best..... a—
" inferior..... a—
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams..... 5¼
" Shoulders.... a 3¾
" Sides..... a 4½
Hog round, city cured..... a 4¾
" country cured.... a 4
Lard No. 1, kegs... a 5¼
" " 2, " .... a 5
" " 1, bbls.. a 5¾
Butter, No. 1, keg 5 a 5¼
" " 1, roll 8 a 8½
Cheese, Western Reserve ..... 4 a 4½
" Goshen..... a—
" Pine Apple ..... a—
Crackers, Davis' Water, ℔ bbl.... a1,50
Do. Butter " a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushel
Mercer..... 45 a50
Neshannocks ... 20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed..... a 2¼
" good white..... a 3¼
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice 3¾a4¼
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 afloat..... a —
" 1 in store a1,12½
" 2 afloat ..... a —
Table dozbox 1.50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... 4,00a4,25
Timothy a1,25
Flaxseed..... 90 a 95
Spices—℔ lb.
Cloves a25
Cassia in Mats..... a26
Ginger a10
Nutmegs..... a1,25
Pepper ... a..... a12½
Alspice..... a12½
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow..... a 5
Cincinnati " ..... a 5
Chilicothe " ..... a 5
Pittsgh brown.... a 4½
Cincinnati " ..... a 4½
Chillicothe " ..... a 4
Castile ..... a—
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1..... a 6¼
Cincinnati No. 1..... a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Sanderson's cast and shear.... 17½a18½
do. single..... 16 a17
Best German..... a12½
" Eagle..... a10½
" Hoop L..... a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture
Cast Steel..... a16
Shear single..... a—
" double ..... a—
" treble ..... a—
German Steel..... a10
English blister.... a12¼
American " ..... a 5¼
Spring..... 5¼a 6¼
Spirits—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1.50 a2,00
" Rochelle.. 1.75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof..... a1.50
" N. O..... a1,00
" N. E. 1st p'r.. .40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd .. 1,40 a1,50
SHOVELS & SPADES, ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered]
Devonshire, steel point..... a 9,00
Canal " a10,00
" " .. 7,00a 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2 " a10,00
Collier " ..... a 6,00
Socket " .. 4,50a 5,00
Grain " a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " ..... a 9,50
" 2 " ..... a 9,00
" 2 com'n ..... a 7,00
" 1 steel..... a 9,00
" 2 & 3 " a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright.... a10,00
" " ..... a 9,00
" " black..... a 9,00
" " ..... a 8,00
½ bay, bright ... a 6,00
" " black.... a 5,00
Hoes ..... a 4,00
Clay Picks..... a10,00
Mattocks a12,00
Frows ..... a 8,00
Sprout'g hoes.... a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd.. 6¼a 7
" fair " ... 6¾a 6¾
Havana, white, lb... a 9¼
Brazil " ... a10½
Loaf, No. 1 " ... a14
" 2 " ... a13
" 3 " ... a12
Pulv'ized, Phila.... a14
TEAS—℔ lb.
Imperial..... 50 a75
Gunpowder 45 a70
Y. Hyson..... 40 a80
Pouchong..... 45 a75
TINPLATE.
I X ℔ box a9,50
TALLOW—℔ lb.
Rendered.. ..... a 5½
Rough ..... a 4
Soap Grease ..... a—
TOBACCO—℔ lb. [10 ℔ cent off for cash for manufact'd Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf..... a—
Manufact'rs do..... a—
Ladies' Twist..... a 9
Plug in kegs ..... a 7
" in boxes..... a15
6 twist ..... a 5½
Cavendish ..... a 4½
12s Lump in box... a13
8s " " ... a14
16s " " ... a14
Scotch Snuff.... 16 a 3
Rappee " a13
Cut & Dry ½ lb pap... a15
VICES—℔ lb.
WINES—℔ gallon.
Madeira..... 75 a3,00
Teneriffe 1,00 a1,25
" sweet..... 60 a 62½
Port 87 a2,50
Lisbon..... 75 a1,50
Claret, box... 4,00 a6,00
WOOL—℔ lb.
Full blood..... a35
" a31
" a28
¾ & com'n..... a25
Pulled..... 25 a26

Summary and Review of the Pittsburgh Markets, for the week ending

Thursday, February 22d, 12 M. }
DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE, }

REMARKS.—Notwithstanding the favorable weather we remark the Market to be even more languid than last week, and notice fewer operations of consequence. Various causes have operated against any renewal of activity in the business circles, beside the fact of its being what is proverbially "a dull season"—the apparent nearness of the opening of the spring trade, the low stage of water and consequent closing as yet of the rivers above, &c., have a depressing influence on business operations.

We notice several novelties in general business affairs. We have examined a considerable variety of articles of yellow stone ware from a manufactory located in Liverpool, Columbiana County,

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 19, 1844.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XL.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 15, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The business in the Legislature in both branches, has been of an uninteresting character. It having been, in the *House, petition day*, most of the time there was occupied in the presentation and reference of petitions, memorials, and remonstrances.

After the ordinary process had been gone through with, 200 and more of these articles. Mr. Cummins of Mifflin offered a resolution, providing for afternoon sessions.—This was voted down without a division. Mr. Nicholson of Beaver, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill limiting the session to *eighty* days. This shared a like fate. The bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Beaver, Mercer and Butler called Lawrence, came up in order. Mr. Nicholson moved an amendment, excluding from the embrace of the bill any part of Beaver county. On this a hot engagement ensued, between Mr. Sankey, who it seems is the champion of the bill, and Mr. Nicholson and Brady in opposition—in which they all discharged their duties manfully. However, it passed 2d reading, and on the question, will the House dispense with the rule which prohibits the reading of bills twice on the same day? the House refused: so here the bill sticks. It will pass, however, for there is a county making mania abroad that will never be satiated till all the dignity and force of large incorporations is frittered away, in making places for mere constabulary force.

NUMBER XLI.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 16, 1844.

MR. WHITE:—The bill which passed the House a few days ago, making a special appropriation of $60,000 for the repairs of the public works, preparatory to the opening of the spring navigation, was called up in the *Senate* to-day by Mr. Darsie, and on motion was so amended, that by it no moneys should be expended, except such as were therein specifically mentioned. The "unexpended balances, of former appropriations," (mentioned in the bill) were stricken out, and the bill was returned to the House for concurrence—pending its consideration the House adjourned. Mr. Darsie also offered the following preamble and resolution which were adopted:

Whereas, it appears by the annual report of the Auditor General on the Finances of the Commonwealth for the last fiscal year, that the expenditures for said year for expenses of Government, Militia, Education, Miscellaneous, &c., have exceeded the specific appropriations made by law for said objects: and whereas, it was provided by the act, approved 29th Sep. 1843, entitled 'An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of Government, and for other purposes,' that no money shall be paid out of the State Treasury other than is therein appropriated, therefore.

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform the Senate whether any money has been paid out of the State Treasury since the 29th of September 1843, for expenses of Government, Militia, Education, Miscellaneous, or any other object, when the disbursement has exceed the appropriation, or when no appropriation has been made by law.

What disclosures may come out, it is impossible to tell; but to every one here, conversant with facts that are coming up every day, it is perfectly clear, that the principle of strict and rigid accountability has been totally disregarded in the management of the affairs of the state. Not only have the common dictates of reason and experience been set aside, but the plain enactments of law. Yea, the very constitution itself has been violated, by those sworn to support it. In the *House*, to day, the bill creating the new county called Lawrence, from parts of Beaver, Butler, and Mercer, passed its third reading and was negatived by a vote of 42 to 40. A bill was reported for the creation of a new county, out of parts of Westmoreland Indiana, &c, to be called Jackson, which, on motion of Mr. McEwen, was recommitted to the committee having that subject in charge.

Important from Washington.

On Thursday morning last the President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

WILLIAM WILKINS, of Pa. (Member of Congress) to be Secretary of War.

THOMAS W. GILMER of Va. (Member of Congress) to be Secretary of the Navy.

An Executive session was held late in the day, and the above nominations were confirmed unanimously.

This is the second Cabinet appointment conferred upon citizens of this city by the present administration; which, together with one Foreign Minister, gives us fully our share.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr. WILKINS as Secretary at War, a vacancy has occurred in this Congressional District, affording the Antimasons and Whigs an opportunity of sending to Congress a good Antilocofoco Member. The Locofocos are already at work, and the names of H. G. ROGERS, H. H. VAN AMRINGE, CHARLES SHALER, and E. D. GAZZAM, are spoken of in the Post of this morning as suitable candidates. Among the Antimasons and Whigs, the names of WALTER FORWARD, CHARLES AVERY, and C DARRACH, are spoken of.

It is exceedingly important to success that there should be a union of feeling as well as effort between the Antimasons and Whigs in the approaching struggle. We would, therefore, suggest the propriety of nominating a man fresh from the ranks of the people—one who has not run lately for any office in the county, or is identified with any of the asperities of feeling which have been lately indulged. We would not be understood as proscribing any man on account of what is past, but wisdom dictates the propriety of not raking open old sores, before they are well healed, and of giving time for the subsidence of the feelings engendered during the late conflict. If we expect victory we must fight for it, and fight hard too. We must be united on the *man* as well as on the *measures* to be sustained.—We may expect the Locofocos to struggle violently to maintain the advantages gained last fall; and the Liberty party will consider our defeat almost as good as a Liberty victory. We want, therefore, a man who will reconcile the opposing parties of last fall, and then we can buckle on our armor with confidence of success.

☞ The President has signed the Bill to pay Gen JACKSON's fine. So that question is settled.

Glorious Whig Triumph, Maryland Election.

AN UNBROKEN PHALANX; SIX WHIG MEMBERS ELECTED.

The Whigs of Maryland have gained a most glorious victory—having elected the entire Congressional Delegation. In the First District, JOHN M. S. CAUSIN, Whig, is elected by a very large majority over BOWIE, Loco. In the Second District, FRANCIS BRENGLE, Whig is elected by about 400 majority. In the Third District, J WETHERED, Whig, is elected by 5 to 600 majority. In 1841, the Locofoco majority in this district was 1860, making the present Whig gain some 2300 votes. In the Fourth District, JOHN P KENNEDY, Whig, is elected by a handsome majority, and has already taken his seat. In the Fifth District, J A. PRESTON, Whig, is elected by a small majority, and in the Sixth THOS. A. SPENCE, Whig, was elected without opposition, making an entire Whig delegation.

The Baltimore American of Friday says:

In every District the Whigs went into the contest under the broad banner of CLAY AND THE TARIFF—and most signal has been the victory achieved under its ample folds. A friend in Washington county, who kindly transmitted us the returns, writes:—

"The battle was not fought for Francis "Brengle against John T. Mason: but for a "PROTECTIVE TARIFF against FREE TRADE. "Under those banners were the parties severally arrayed—and under the broad banner of "PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY" was "the victory won! Free-trade has received "its quietus in Washington county—hereafter "identity with it will be the political death "of any public man."

We can assure our Whig friends in other sections of the Union that they have in these triumphant results an earnest of the success which will be achieved in Maryland in the coming great contest for the Presidency.

The American of Saturday, adds:

The Whigs of Maryland have made a clean sweep of the filed in the election contest of Wednesday last. The work has been done thoroughly—in every District the advocates of "*free trade*" have been discomfitted—in every District victory has perched upon the banner of CLAY AND THE TARIFF. Maryland sends a full and entire Whig representatin to the halls of Congress, comprising men of talent, intelligence, high standing, and sound political principles. She has faithfully done her duty in the opening political contest of 1844, and her bright example presents a strong appeal to her sister States to go and do likewise.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1844.

In *Senate* nothing of importance transpired.

In the *House*, a letter was read from H. A. WISE announcing his resignation. The House then proceeded to call the yeas and nays for the remainder of the members of the 4 States, electing by General Ticket, and they were all declared duly elected by a strict party vote. No other business of interest was transacted, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16, 1844.

In the *Senate*, Mr. PHELPS made an able speech in defence of the Tariff, after which that body adjourned until Monday.

In the *House*, Mr. GILMER, of Va. (the new Secretary of the Navy) made a Report from the Select Committee having charge of the Massachusetts Resolutions, proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. GILMER said the Committee would report adversely to the proposition. The Committee, however, had agreed that each member of the Committee should present his views to the House. Agreeably with this understanding he now presented his views with those of another member of the Committee. He asked that they should be laid upon the table and printed when the other Reports should be printed.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio (also a member of the Committee) said he had no objection if all the Reports were to be printed at the same time, and with this understanding the subject passed from the House.

The orders of the day were then called, being the Report of the committee on Rules and Orders in relation to the 21st Rule.

Mr. Severance, of Me., finished his speech in opposition to the rule. He advocated the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

The House spent the remainder of the day on private bills.

ANOTHER HONORABLE MURDER.

On Friday last, Washington was thrown into an excitement in consequence of a duel fought at an early hour that morning between JULIAN MAY, (son of Dr. May) and JOSEPH COCHRANE, a brother of one of the same name who has been a Clerk in the War Office. The duel was fought at thirty paces with rifles, and Mr. Cochrane received the ball of his antagonist at the first fire, and fell. Mr. May was a youngest son and Mr. Cochrane was the same. The seconds named are a Mr. Poodle, of Georgia, and a Mr. Ashe, of Pa.

Young COCHRANE was shot in the forehead, and there are no hopes of his recovery.

The Girard Case—Mr. Webster's Argument.

The Christian Religion.

Our readers will recollect that a suit is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, in reference to the Will of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, of Philadelphia, who had set apart a large portion of his vast fortune for the purpose of erecting a Marble College, and educating Orphan children, with the express stipulation, that no Minister of the Gospel should ever teach, and no religious tenets should ever be taught, in the institution. The suit is brought by the heirs to overthrow this devise, and they employed Mr. WEBSTER as one of their counsel. His speech before the Court is said to have been a splendid effort. We find the following extracts in relation to the Christian religion in the eastern papers. They will be read with deep feeling and interest. The argument was delivered on Saturday the 9th and Monday the 11th insts. After analyzing some portions of the will on Saturday, and denouncing the scheme of Mr. GIRARD as derogatory to Christianity, Mr. WEBSTER said:

There is not in the New Testament a religious truth—there is not in the New Testament a precept of morals more plain—more authoritatively laid down to man, than is this doctrine of the appointment of the Christian ministry. There can be no such thing in any intelligent and just view of the Christian religion as to separate the precept—its fulfilment from the authority itself. It is not necessary, your Honors, that I should proceed to argue this to you. Is it not indelibly stamped on the face of the Christian religion? Was not the Divine command given when the disciples were sent out to preach the Gospel to the lost sheep of the house of Israel? "When they shall hear your words," &c., was the injunction laid on the Apostles. And after the resurrection, the proclamation was sent forth that the Christian religion should become the universal religion, instead of being, as heretofore, the narrow inheritance of the Jews—the command was given, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." I say, therefore, that there is no authority more clearly set forth, than the authority of appointing the Christian minister: and he who does not believe the one, cannot, and does not, believe the other. The mode of appointing the ministers of the gospel, it is true, is set forth in different forms by different sects, but still the authority used by all is the authority of God himself, as declared to us in his revealed world.

Then I can't see why any attempts should now be sanctioned to overturn this important arrangement and order of things, resting as it does on such authority. Why should we shut our eyes to the whole history of this matter? Why do we, this day, enjoy the lights and benefits of the Christian religion? We owe it to the early, successful and continued labors of the Christian Ministry. Departing from Asia Minor, traversing Asia, Africa, through Europe to Greenland, Iceland, almost to the very Poles of the Earth, suffering all things, enduring all things, hoping all things, in order to carry with them the blessings of the Christian religion. And where was the Christian religion ever received—where was the Christian religion ever planted, or where did it ever take root, but by means of a Christian Ministry? Did we ever hear of—does the history of the world accord an instance of a single speck of earth that was ever Christianized by the efforts of lay teachers? Descending from cities down to parishes and villages, we find that the Christian religion was carried every where by human agency, and that agency was the ministers of the gospel. And the history of the operation teaches us that every where the greatest results have been produced by the early administration of Christian truths to small circles and in small quantities.

I maintain, therefore, that this devise is defective so far as regards it being entitled to the legal term of a charity, by this leading principle which runs throughout it—the rejection of all the appointed means by which Christianity has been taught since the creation of the world.

Further on, he continued:

"And I would ask, would any Christian man consider it desirable for his orphan children, after his death to find refuge within this asylum under all the circumstances and character and characteristics which belong to it? Are there, or will there be, any Christian parents who would desire that their children should be placed in this school, to be for 12 years exposed to the certain efforts of those pernicious influences which must be brought to bear on their minds? I very much doubt if there is any Christian father who hears me this day, and I am quite sure that there is no Christian mother, who, if they were now called upon to lie down on the bed of death, although they had to leave their children as poor as children can be left, who would not rather trust them to the Christian charity of the world, however uncertain it has been said to be, than to place them where the physical wants and comforts would be abundantly attended to, but away from the solaces, the consolations, the graces, and the grace of the Christian religion. They would rather trust them to the mercy and kindness of that spirit which, when it had nothing else left, gave a cup of water, in the name of a disciple—to that spirit which had its origin in the fountain of all good, and of which we have on record an example the most beautiful, the most touching, the most intensely affecting that the world's history contains—I mean the offering of the poor widow who threw her two mires into the treasury!

What more touching, more solemnly affecting example could we find than was here exemplified by that poor woman, whose name we know not—whose tribe we know not—whence she came, or whither she went—of whom there is nothing left on record but this sublimely simple story, that when the rich came to cast their proud offerings into the treasury, this poor woman came also, and cast in her two mites! one farthing! And that example has been read, and told, and gone—sunk deep into a hundred millions of hearts since the commencement of the Christian Era—and that example has done more good than could be accomplished by a thousand marble palaces—because it was charity mingled with true benevolence—given in the fear, the love, the service, and honor of her God; because it was charity, that had its origin in the law of God, as all true charity has; because it was a gift to the honor and glory of God! In many legacies that have been left, they have been specially denominated a gift to God; and they come under the term, for charitable uses. But can that be truly called a charity which flies in the face of all the Laws of God, and all the usages of of Christian man? I arraign no man for mixing up a love of distinction and notoriety of character with his charities. I blame not Mr Girard because he desired to raise a splendid marble palace in the neighborhood of a beautiful city, that should endure for ages, and transmit his name and fame to posterity. His charities may have been well intentioned, but it is not to be valued, if it has not the chastening influences of true religion—if it has no fragrance of the spirit of Christianity. It his not a charity, for it has not that which gives to charity its vitality.

On Monday, Mr. Webster said he had shown that the Christian religion and its general principles, must ever be regarded as the foundation of civil society. He then proceeded in an effort to prove that the tendencies and effects of Mr. Girard's plan of education, as embodied in his will, was opposed to all religion of every kind. He said:

"I will not now enter into a controversy with my learned friend about the definition of the word 'tenets' being opinions or dogmas, or whatever you please. Religious tenets, I take it, and I suppose it will be generally conceded, mean religious opinion; and a youth that has arrived at the age of 18, who has no religious tenets, why then it is very plain that he has no religion. I don't care whether you call them dogmas, tenets, or opinions. If the youth does not entertain dogmas, tenets, or opinions; or opinions, tenets or dogmas, then he has no religion at all. And it is idle to pretend that he has. And this strikes at a broader principle than when you merely look at this school in its effect upon Christianity alone. Now, we'll suppose the case of a youth of eighteen, who has just left the school, and has gone through an education of philosophical morality, precisely in accordance with the views and expressed wishes of this donor. He comes then into the world to choose his religious tenets. The very next day, perhaps, after leaving this school, he comes into a court of law to give testimony as a witness.

Sir, I protest that by such a system he should be disfranchised. He is asked, 'What is your religion?' His reply is, 'Oh, I have not chosen yet any; I am going to look round, and see which suits me best.' He is asked, 'Are you a Christian?' He replies, 'That involves religious tenets, and as yet I have not been allowed to entertain any.' Again, 'Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?' and he answers, 'That involves sectarian controversies, which have carefully been kept from me.' 'Do you believe in the existence of a God?' He answers that there are clashing doctrines, involved in these things, which he has been taught to have nothing to do with—that the belief in the existence of a God, being one of the first questions in religion, he is shortly about to think of that proposition.—Why, sir, it is vain to tell about the destructive tendency of such a system—to argue upon it is to insult the understanding of the humblest Christian—*it is mere, sheer, low, ribald, vulgar deism and infidelity!* (Here the effect was almost electric, and some one broke out with applause which was stopped.) It opposes all that is in heaven and on earth, that is worth being on earth! It destroys the connecting link between the creature and the Creator—it opposes that great system of universal benevolence and goodness that binds man to his Maker. *No religion till he is eighteen!*

What would be the condition of all your families—of all your children—if religious fathers and religious mothers were to teach their sons and daughters no religious tenets till they were eighteen! What would become of their morals—their excellence—their purity of heart and life—their chastity—their hope for time and eternity? What would become of all those thousand ties of sweetness, benevolence, love, and Christian feeling that now render our young men and young maidens, like comely plants growing up by a streamlet's side—the graces and the grace of opening manhood—of blossoming womanhood? What would become of all that now renders the social circle lovely and beloved? What would become of society itself? How could it exist? And is that to be considered a charity which strikes at the root of all this—which subverts all the excellence and charms of social life—which tends to destroy the very foundation and frame work of society, both in its practices and in its opinions?—that subverts the whole decency, the whole morality, as well as the whole Christianity and government of Society? No, sir! No, sir!"

He then referred to various cases quoted by Mr. Binney, and said—

I repeat again, before closing this part of my argument, the proposition—important as I believe it to be—for your honor's decision—whether the proposed school, in its just character, objects, and tendencies, be not derogatory to Christianity and religion? And if it be, as I contend it is, of an obviously irreligious character and tendency, whether that be a character that entitles it to be considered a charity, and to the just protection and support of a Court of Equity? I consider this the great question for the consideration of this court. I may be excused for pressing it on the attention of your honors. It is one which in its decision is to influence the happiness, the temporal and eternal welfare, of one hundred millions of human beings, alive and to be born in this land! It gives a cue to the spirit of our institutions—a comment on its spirit to the whole Christian world! I again press the question to your honors:—"*Is a clear, plain, positive system for the instruction of children founded on clear and plain objects of infidelity, a charity in the eye of the Law, and as such entitled to the privileges awarded to charities in a Court of Equity?*" And with this I leave this part of the case!

The "No Bishop No Church controversy" has suddenly come to an end. The Rev. combatants could never agree on the preliminaries, and each one has resolved to combat error, or defend his opinion in his own way without regard to the other. The Editor of the New York American, (Episcopalian) remarks:

The clerical *duello*, between the Rev. Dr. Wainwright and the Rev Dr. Potts, is at an end. After an interchange of some eight or nine paper pellets, Dr. P. discovered that Dr. W.—who to our vision, seemed all the time to be fighting—did not come up to the mark: and, therefore, Dr. P. means henceforth to fight out the Theological battle on his own hook, and without regard to the adversary whom he challenged to the field, and who has been there all the time waiting for the arguments of proof."

On his part, Dr. W. takes leave of the challenger in a rather keen epistle, and announces his purpose of endeavoring, in a series of essays, to establish his proposition, that the Episcopate is of the essence of the Church.

DIED,

This morning, at 1 o'clock, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude, BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, in the 78th year of his age.

He was born at Derby, England, and settled in Pittsburgh in 1808. For many years he was an active member of the City Council, and was at all times earnestly intent on devising, and carrying into execution, plans for the public good. Amongst several other improvements in which he took a particularly efficient part, may be mentioned, the establishment of the Water Works. He laid the foundation of public confidence in his integrity; and he was generally regarded as a man on whose judgment, fidelity, and perseverance entire reliance might be placed. To the prosperity of Pittsburgh he essentially contributed; and to his enterprize in substantially establishing the first Flint Glass Works in this part of the United States, the city is in no small degree indebted for the station which it holds as the great laboratory of the West.

COMMERCIAL.

Pittsburgh Bank Stocks in Philadelphia, Feb. 15th.

	Par value.	Offer'd	Ask'd.	Dividend.
Mer. & Man. B'k.	$50	$43	$49	Nov, 3 ℘ ct.
Bank of Pitts'gh....	50	47	50	"
Exchange Bank....	50	46	47	"

It appears from statements made up at the U. S. Treasury Department that the importations of coin and bullion into this country, during the year ending on the 30th Sept. last, was as follows:

Bullion: gold, $212,066; silver, $243,993; specie: gold, $17,255,190; silver, $6,030,362—total, $23,741,631.

The exportation of coin and bullion from the U. States during the same period, was as follows:

Bullion: gold, $450; silver, none; specie: gold, $504,666; silver, $2,613,283—total $3,118,399.

The average importations for 10 years to the 30th Sept. 1841, were less than 10 000,000 annually. In 1834 they amounted to $17,911,632, and in 1838 to $17,747,116. From that time they have varied from 5 to 8,000,000 annually, being in 1842, $4,037,016, and 1841, $4,933,633.

ANOTHER BIG HOG.—An Iowa paper notices another big Hog which outweighs the one noticed by the Hawkeye a few days since by 31½ lbs., its weight being 636 lbs. It was sold at $5,25 ℘ cwt, and a premium of $10. Iowa is becoming a very HOGISH country.

Baltimore, Feb. 16th, P. M.—Sales of Clover seed have been making through the week to a considerable extent at $5,37½ to 5,50 and 5,75—demand fair at these prices. Timothy $2@2,25. Flaxseed in demand at $1,25@1,30. A few sales of new western Bacon at 6c for assorted. City cured Hams 6½@7; Sides 5@5½; Shoulders 4@4½, and assorted 5@5½c—demand limited. Lard continues dull—No. 1 Western and city, in kegs 6½@7c. A sale of 10,000 lbs. at 7½c. Coffee—sales of 200 bags new crop Laguyra at 7⅞@8c; 100 do. Rio at 7½; 200 do 7@7½. The market quiet. Sales of Pig Iron are making at $25@26 per ton.

Alton, Feb. 9th.—Wheat 65c. Flour, sales limited at $3 90@3,95. Corn in sacks, 20@21c. Oats, 15@16c. Hogs $1,50@2,50 ℘ cwt. Beef $2 ℘ cwt. Castor Beans in demand at $1 ℘ bushel.

☞ **Allegheny County T. A. Association.**—A Quarterly meeting of the Allegheny County Total Abstinence Association will be held on the SECOND FRIDAY (the 8th day) OF MARCH NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Temperance "Ark," Allegheny City. By order.

I. J. ASHBRIDGE, Sec. to the Ex. Com.

The Executive Committee hope that every Society will be represented, as important business will be introduced. Feb. 20.

BROUGH.

WANTED—Information of the family of Mr. HEPPEL BROUGH, Civil Engineer and Bntlder, who left Newcastle upon Tyne, England, about the end of 1793, or beginning of 1800. Any information of the family will be thankfully received, if left at the Chronicle Office, Pittsburgh—or by addressing a letter to Mr. W. F. Brough, 304, Broadway, New York.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—w6t.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

AN Election for a President, Managers and officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the toll house, on MONDAY, the 4th March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN THAW,

Feb. 3.—w3t*. Treasurer.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S.

PNEUMONIC, OR COUGH BALSAM.

THIS preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of blood, and other Pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of indisputable authority of its value.

The ingredients of which the Balsam is composed are selected and compounded with the most scrupulous exactitude and care, and are, singly, of great benefit in pulmonary complaints; and the proprietors feel assured that if it receives a fair trial, it will be the means of alleviating a vast amount of suffering, and may relieve many a slight cough, which, if neglected and permitted to run on, might and in confirmed consumption; whereas a timely use of this Balsam, with proper precautions in avoiding exposure to damp atmosphere, and keeping the feet dry, may prolong their existence.

Prepared and sold by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Feb. 11. Corner Sixth and Wood sts

DOCTOR EDMUND LANDIS'

PATENT DOUBLE SPRING TRUSS,

For the Melioration and Cure of Hernia.

HUMANITY is deeply indebted to the ingenuity and perseverance of Dr. Edmund Landis, a citizen of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for a valuable improvement in the construction of the Truss for the melioration of Hernia or Rupture, which, after being carefully tested by application to a number of patients, has never failed to give relief, and in most cases has proved successful in effecting a permanent cure.

This improved Truss has been submitted to the most eminent members of the medical profession, who, after fair trial and examination, have concurred in pronouncing it an important discovery, particularly as it admits of perfect adjustment to the seat of the complaint, and of bearing with certainty upon the point where the pressure is required, without admitting of a change of change or of shifting by any action of the muscles, hip or body,—the outer spring, which is very elastic, only giving, by which arrangement every movement is accommodated.

The suffering and imminent danger to life consequent upon that most distressing of all complaints, *Strangulated Hernia*, need never be apprehended by persons who wear this improved Truss, and the patient may cherish a confident hope, that in consequence of the intestine or omentum never being permitted to protrude in the slightest degree, that the distended ring or opening will gradually contract, and a permanent cure be effected, when the Truss may be dispensed with altogether.

This Truss may be very properly termed, Dr. LANDIS' COMPOUND SPRING TRUSS; the springs being 2 in number, the inner and the outer, the latter lying over the former. The exterior spring is three times the length of the interior, upon the end of the latter the compress or eliptical pad or block is fastened, which rests upon the affected part. There is a small adjusting screw, which passes through the outer spring, immediately over the pad or block, and is formed to bear upon any part of the block, so that the pressure can be made to act immediately upon or over the rupture with the degree of force or weight which the case may require.—The whole apparatus is so adjusted as to fit any peculiarity of form, at the same time so flexible as to occasion neither inconvenience or uneasiness to the wearer, while following his usual avocations.

An eminent physician, upon examining the Compound Truss, remarked that, were it adopted by the surgical department of the United States Navy, it would be found of great benefit to our Marines, who are more subject to Hernia than any other class, the nature of the service requiring sudden and great exertions of strength, and subjecting them to numerous accidents throughout a life of toil and danger. Such is the prevalence of this complaint among seamen, that medical gentlemen, who have had a fair opportunity of forming an opinion upon the subject, concur in the belief that every fifth man belonging to our national and merc ntile marine, is afflicted with Hernia. To this class alone, were there no other sufferers by this complaint, the improvement by Dr. Landis is very important.

The following distinguished members of the Medical profession have borne ample and unqualified testimony to the palliative and curative value and importance of Dr. Landis' discovery: Geo. B. Kerfoot, M. D. and John L. Atlee, M. D., of Lancaster: Geo. M'Clealland, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Pennsylvania and Jefferson College, and Samuel M'Clelland, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the same college; Samuel Martin, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania College, &c.; James M'Clintock, M. D., Professor of Surgery in Vermont College, &c.; John Wiltbank, M. D., and W. B. Grant, M. D., Professors in the Pennsylvania College; Henry G. Patterson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College; to which we add with pleasure the respectable names of S. Snyder, M. D., J. K. Neff, M. D., C. L. Baker, M. D., and Henry Carpenter, M. D., of Lancaster.

H. H. MCCULLOUGH having purchased the patent right for making and vending the above TRUSS, is prepared to furnish them to all who may be afflicted with that disease. He is also prepared to fill all orders from Physicians and Druggists, and solicits their patronage. He will attend to applying the instrument; believing it to be superior to anything of the kind ever invented. He has put the price so low that it is within the reach of all. The testimonials of the eminent Physicians, whose names are above appended, are deemed sufficient recommendations.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

Cor. Fourth & Wood streets, Pitts'gh.

Pitts'gh, Feb. 16, 1844.—d&wly.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, a good RAMAGE PRESS.

For particulars call a this Office, or at the Periodical Office, on Federal street, Allegheny City.

Jan. 26.—wtf. KENNEDY & BRO.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M FRENCH, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOHN HERRON,

WILLIAM DIXON,

Jan. 16, 1844.—w6t*. Executors.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 20th day of January, 1844, will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY, 5th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the Rev'd JOSEPH REED, deceased, viz:

One Farm or tract of land situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, about six miles from Pittsburgh, on which James McDowel now resides, adjoining lands of George Quail, David Reed and others, containing about 200 acres—about 100 acres cleared,—on which are erected a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings, a good Orchard, &c.

ALSO, One Lot on Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, about 40 feet north of Virgin alley, 20 feet in front, on Smithfield street, and 60 feet back to Carpenter's alley, on which are erected a small Brick House, 2 stories high, and other buildings, subject to an annual ground rent of thirty-two dollars; said house and lot now in possession of George Bailey.

ALSO, Five Lots situate in the city of Allegheny, near Manchester, on Rebecca and Mulberry streets, being Lots Nos. 90, 91, 113, 119 and 120, in J. & W. A. Charlton's plan of the subdivision of part of out lot No. 21, in Reserve tract, opposite Pittsburgh.

ALSO, One Lot purchased of Peter Graff, situate on Robinson street, in the city of Allegheny, adjoining lots of Owen McAlmeel and Matthew McLean, Senr, 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 3 inches, including an alley 4 feet 3 inches wide, laid out by Dr. Samuel Speer, in the rear of said lot.

ALSO, Three Lots purchased from G. E. Warner and Jacob Painter, situate in Allegheny city, opposite the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, being Lots Nos. 253, 254 and 255 in the plan of lots laid out by the said Warner and Painter, containing in front on Main street 72 feet, or 24 feet each, extending back to Carpenter's alley

The terms of sale, one-third in hand, and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Possession can be had on the first of April next.

Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, can call on Mr. McDOWEL, on the farm, or Mr. JOSEPH IRWIN, Allegheny city.

J. H. KERR, Administrator.

SARAH A. REED, Administratrix.

Feb. 6, 1844.—w3t.

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,

FOR THE CURE of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Tickling Sensation of the Throat, Whooping Cough &c., &c; pronounced to be the pleasantest and most efficacious remedy now in use.

Read the following statement from a gentleman known to a large number of the inhabitants of the two cities, concerning

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir:—Having been more or less troubled with a perplexing Cough for several winters past, which deprived me of comfort by day, and rest by night, I resorted to many remedies, Dr. Duncan's Expectorant among them, without experiencing the desired effect. At length I purchased of J. Mitchel, Druggist, Allegheny city, a bottle of your Imperial Cough Syrup, which relieved me, and enabled me to rest comfortably at night.

I have taken a number of bottles of it since, and the same good result continues to be produced.

Allegheny city, Dec. 12, 1843. JAMES COLE.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.—We have used this medicine in our family, and in our opinion it is one of the best preparations for coughs, colds, &c. which has ever been offered to the public. At this season of the year we would recommend to every family to keep a bottle of it in their houses ready for use, as occasion may require. We give this as a matter of advice from our actual experience of the good qualities of the medicine, and do not wish our readers to consider what we say, simply in the light of a recommendation made without any particular knowledge of the artice of which we speak.—[Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,

(Successor to Shinn & Sellers,)

No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city; S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa, D. N. ROBINSON, Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh. Feb. 1.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A TWO ACRE LOT, on which is erected a Steam Mill, a Dwelling house, Drug Store, Office and other necessary out-buildings. The mill is 36 by 44 feet, 3 stories high, has 2 pairs of Burrs and 1 of common stones, and is well calculated for doing merchant and country work. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, between two thriving villages, and well worth the attention of those who may wish to engage in the Flouring business. The above property will be divided, if required, and sold on a reasonable credit, or exchanged for farming property in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Further information on the subject will be furnished to any person requesting the same, by letter, directed to the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., or to Egolf and Foster, Western Real Estate Agency, Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. T. GILLIAM.

Dec. 5, 1843.—wtf.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,

Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,

WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post-paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 30.—d&w.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Mark

August 11, 1843.—wly.

REMOVAL.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

HAVE removed their Paper Store from Market street to

No. 64, WOOD STREET,

One door from the corner of 4th, where they keep on hand their usual assortment of WALL PAPERS, for papering parlors, entries, chambers, &c, and also PRINTING, WRITING, AND WRAPPING PAPERS, BONNET BOARDS, &c., all of which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1843—tf.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,

64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for he Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

Preserved my Life

THE following testimony has been voluntarily offered to the agent of Dr. JAYNES, of the valuable effects of the use of his Vermifuge and Expectorant, by Mr. JOHN KNOX, a well known and highly respectable Book and Job Printer, of this city. The facts he states can be generally testified to by several respectable physicians, besides various inhabitants of the city, conversant with Mr. KNOX's family.

PITTSBURGH, October 20, 1843.

Mr. A. JAYNES—Sir:—Justice to Dr. D. Jaynes' Medicines compels me to make you the following statement, respecting a child of mine who suffered very much from an affection of the lungs or chest.

In the fall of 1839, my daughter, 6 years old, took sick with a violent cold, which grew worse every day, until she could scarcely breathe. We called in a very eminent and a VERY attentive physician, who immediately took her in hands, and said that she would not have lived one day more without a d. She continued very ill for some 3 or 4 weeks, the physician doing every thing he could for her—but all to no purpose. The seat of her disease could not be reached—her breathing was very short, it was but a gasping for breath—her right side began to swell up very much. The Doctor thought that water was accumulating in her chest; he consulted with the best physicians in the city, one of them was of opinion that it was matter instead of water. Every thing was done that could be done, to remove the matter, but all without effect—blistering, cupping, leeching, &c., until our patience and the patience of the Doctor himself was completely exhausted. At length the Dr. concluded that an operation was necessary to give her ease, but he did not promise that he would cure her. He consulted with several of the best physicians in the city and they came to the same conclusion, that nothing but an operation would do her any good. We (her parents) gave consent, and in the latter part of January, 1840, the operation was performed. The child, being nothing but skin and bone, stood the operation very well, considering her great weakness. About 3 pints of matter were taken from her side, between the sixth and seventh ribs, without much relief to her The matter was at first healthy, but afterwards became offensive, bursting out in the night and running all over her